(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2177)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1788.

FRONTIERS of POLAND, *June* 6.

THEY write from Peterſburgh, that Paul Jones, whom the empreſs has appointed rear admiral of her fleets, ſet off the eighteenth of May for Cherſon. He is to command part of the ſquadron to the Black Sea.

Prince Litchtenſtein's army in Croatia has been ſtrongly interrupted for ſome time, that general having been obliged to detach part of it to reinforce the line on the frontiers.

They write from Vienna, that the Auſtrian miniſtry are again negotiating with the republic of Venice relative to the preſent ſituation of affairs.

They ſay that it requires above 30,000 horſes, camels, oxen, &c. to tranſport the artillery of the grand vizier's army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 2.

The Talhiſet, or Referee, of the grand vizier, has arrived here with intelligence of the conqueſt of Moldavia by the Auſtrians on the 7th ult. when the hoſpodar of the province and prince Ipoilanti were made priſoners of war. Among other circumſtances attending this diſaſter, it is related, that the force of the Ottomans conſiſted of only 6000 men, while that of the enemy amounted to 25,000; but that the former made a long and vigorous reſiſtance, nor yielded up their arms till they had made a prodigious ſlaughter, which, after all, they found fruitleſs. At preſent there is a violent ſuſpicion this event would not have happened had there not been a ſecret underſtanding between the hoſpodar and the Auſtrians; and accordingly orders have been iſſued by the Porte not only to confine the hoſpodar's lady, his ſon and ſon-in-law, but to confiſcate his effects. It is alſo affirmed, that prince Ipoilanti, previous to the defeat, had prudently lodged a conſiderable part of his property in the bank of Vienna.

HAGUE, *July* 3.

The guarantee of the conſtitution of the republic, with that of the dignity of hereditary ſtadtholder annexed to it, was formally ratified by all the provinces at the aſſembly of their high mightineſſes, laſt Friday.

LONDON, *July* 7.

The expences of the grand army in Hungary, and that under prince Cobourg, are eſtimated at 500,000 florins per diem, allowing two florins for each man, one with another, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, recruiting, &c. included. A ſum equal to 50,000l. ſterling a day.

July 8. They write from Conſtantinople that the Porte has received a declaration from Spain, intimateing that they will not oppoſe the paſſage of the Ruſſian fleet in the Straits of Gibraltar, if they have no Engliſh ſailors or tranſports; and that the emperor of Morocco has informed the divan, that he will take part with the Porte in the preſent war againſt any power whatever.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 14.

"We learn from the head quarters at Semlin, that Addi Pacha, governor of Belgrade, though very reſpectable for his perſonal qualities, has been depoſed by the grand ſignior for not deſtroying the dyke made by the Auſtrians—and becauſe his ſon ſuffered the fort of Seabatz to be taken. He is ſaid to be ſucceeded by the pacha of Romelia, who, we are aſſured, is preparing to make a vigorous ſally."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 1.

"The following is a memorial ſent by the compte de St. Prieſt, to their high mightineſſes:

"*High and Mighty Lords*,

"THE underwritten ambaſſador from his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, has not failed to inform the king his maſter of the two letters he ſent to your high mightineſſes the 2d and 6th inſt. of your anſwer of the 12th, and the other pieces ſucceſſively received from you. The king, after reading both thoſe, and the letter ſent by Mr. Berkenrode the 17th inſt. has charged the underwritten to inform your high mightineſſes, that he is ſurpriſed to find you are not reſolved concerning the complaints which his ambaſſador has been obliged to lay before you; that your high mightineſſes, inſtead of hatening on this occaſion to give a proof of your ſentiments towards an ally of the republic, and of your regard for the inviolable character of his ambaſſador, have only employed yourſelves in ſeeking a domeſtic in the ſervice of the underwritten, in procuring proofs to ſupport the crimes laid to his charge, and demanding him to be puniſhed.

"The king, high and mighty lords, can ſee nothing in this irregular proceeding, but an intention to elude, by a premature recrimination, the ſatisfaction required of you. But as his majeſty is perſuaded that your high mightineſſes were only directed by inaccurate reports, and did not deſign to tranſgreſs the rules of proceeding mutually obſerved between ſovereigns, and which muſt not be deviated from in a civilized country, he has ordered the underwritten, to inſiſt on the complaints mentioned in his memorial, and to declare, at the ſame time, that as ſoon as his majeſty is ſatisfied on that head, which he has a right to expect from the juſtice and wiſdom of your high mightineſſes, he will examine the complaints alleged againſt the domeſtic in queſtion, with the moſt ſcrupulous impartiality, and if they are found true, he will grant to your high mightineſſes the ſatisfaction they have a right to expect from him.

(Signed) COUNT DE ST. PRIEST.

Hague, June 26, 1788.

Letters from Sweden, *via* Paris, ſay, that hoſtilities have already commenced between their troops and thoſe of Ruſſia, on the borders of Finland.

Extract of a letter from Mayence, June 29.

"That ſomething is on the tapis which affects the general intereſts of the empire is beyond all doubt. Our elector is too old to take an active part in the politics of the times, but his coadjutor, who is deſtined to ſucceed him, is much conſulted.

"The Swedes, it is ſaid, are reſolved upon hoſtilities, and from all appearance, Europe will in the courſe of a few years aſſume a different aſpect.

"The electors of Treves and Cologne are to be at Bruſſels the 10th of next month. Our politicians give an air of myſtery to this viſit, but it is merely a viſit of friendſhip."

July 9. Yeſterday's Dutch mail brought nothing but the memorial of the compte de St. Prieſt, which we publiſhed laſt Monday;—letters from Copenhagen announcing, that the armament of Denmark has no more in view than to keep up a ſtrict neutrality; and that all the deputies of the ſeven provinces had ſent deputies to the prince of Orange, to aſſure him of the happineſs they feel, in having the conſtitution reſtored to its ancient eſtabliſhment;—that the Britiſh ambaſſador, Graaf Van Alvenſleben, had conference with the ſtates.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, June 27.

"The Ruſſian ambaſſador, count Romanzow, at this court, received a meſſenger the day before yeſterday from Peterſburgh; the contents of the diſpatches muſt have been of a very peculiar nature, becauſe the count has delivered a memorial to our miniſtry, deſiring—"That our monarch would prevent the king of Sweden from purſuing his warlike preparations againſt Ruſſia, and cauſe him to receive pacific propoſitions, or to incline him ſo to do; otherwiſe, her Imperial majeſty would look on the meaſures taken by Sweden as *nurtured* and *aſſiſted* by Pruſſia, which her Imperial majeſty *ſhould know how to reſent*, &c." This very haughty language has given much umbrage;—however, the Ruſſian miniſter is packing up his all, and himſelf is gone a ſmall diſtance from the metropolis, and will not return thither, but go without firſt taking leave.

"The anſwer given to this very extraordinary memorial ran thus—"That his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, had no *control* or *command* over his majeſty of Sweden as a ſovereign; as to his own part, he had already and repeatedly declared, that he was reſolved and fully determined to remain neuter in the preſent troubles in Europe, &c."

"The Ruſſian miniſter, not ſatisfied with this anſwer, remonſtrated by a ſhort note, *threatening that he would leave the kingdom*, to which his majeſty gave no anſwer at all."

July 14. A report is at preſent in circulation, that lord Howe is to be made an earl, with the remainder to his daughter, Mrs. Curzon, and her iſſue; and to have the reverſion of general of the marines; that is, he is to ſucceed to that poſt upon the death of admiral Forbes, whenever that event happens; but the admiral was in very good health a few days ago.

In caſe of the reſignation of earl Cornwallis, the earl of Chatham has been already named, as likely to ſucceed to the very high and important ſtation of governor-general and commander in chief of Bengal.

July 15. It is the intention of government, that the parliament ſhall meet again early in November next, for the purpoſe of recommencing the trial of Mr. Haſtings, and diſpatching other public buſineſs of importance.

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, by the laſt mail, ſays, "We are all at preſent in the utmoſt confuſion here. Two regiments this morning laid down their arms, when the magiſtrates interfered, and a great ſcuffle enſued, by which the chief magiſtrate and ſeven men were killed on the ſpot. Where this will end no body knows. At Bretagne they are equally riotous, inſomuch that many of the inhabitants have left the town."

The French king has ſummoned the firſt and ſecond preſidents of all his parliaments to meet him, at Verſailles, on the 4th of Auguſt.

There is no news worth noticing from the Imperial army, which was ſtill upon the defenſive when the laſt accounts came away, dated the 19th of June.

July 16. The emperor of Morocco, who was to make war upon all the powers hoſtile to the Ottoman Porte, is likely to find ſufficient employment at home. One of his ſons, having been intruſted with the eſcort of a rich caravan to Mecca, ſeized the treaſure for his own uſe, which is ſaid to amount to no leſs than 75,000 piaſtres. This has enabled him to raiſe a conſiderable number of partizans, and he has declared war againſt the emperor.

The pacha of Scutari having refuſed to allow his head to be tranſported without his body to Conſtantinople, notwithſtanding the grand ſultan has ſent three ſpecial meſſengers to bring it to him, who have left their own with Mahmoud; this diſobedient rebel has aſſured his too gracious ſovereign, that he will appear with his army himſelf, in the capital of Turkey, and perſonally aſſign his motives for his refuſal to a requiſition, which, however cuſtomary it may have been, was certainly never ſubmitted to but with reluctance.

Extracts from the MADRAS COURIER *of the 9th of January*, 1788.

By the Yarmouth, lately arrived from China, we learn, that the diſſentions which have been ſome years fermenting in the iſland of Formoſa, have at length ripened into a revolt. The iſlanders, intent on their darling object, after having encountered innumerable difficulties, determining on making the effort that was neceſſary to deſtroy the ſhackles of tyrannic oppreſſion, and obtain the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty. Thus reſolved, they aſſembled all the forces they could collect together, and ruſhed on to engage their deſpotic maſters, the Chineſe. The conteſt was unequal—the Chineſe were greatly ſuperior in point of number, but they wanted the animated ardour that glowed in the breaſts of their adverſaries. The iſlanders prevailed—ten thouſand Chineſe were left on the field of battle—numbers were made priſoners, and the remainder have retired to ſome ſecure ſea-port, there to wait a reinforcement, or to embrace the firſt opportunity of returning to the continent.

The lateſt and moſt authentic advices from the Prince of Wales' Iſland, give the brighteſt idea of the increaſing proſperity of that infant ſettlement. The inhabitants of the adjacent iſland have deſerted their native lands, and placed themſelves under the government of their preſent patron, governor Light; ſo that the inhabitants are become extremely numerous; the people on the continent are in the moſt friendly habits with the Engliſh, and as they are generally exaſperated againſt the Dutch, will give us the preference in all commercial tranſactions, which will alone give an uncommon ſplendour to this favoured iſland.

Jan. 16. We are favoured with the following account of a mutiny in the fort of Oſſoor, belonging to Tippoo Sultan, and ſituated near Bangalore.—The fort was garriſoned by a body of troops, known by the name of Chaylabs. Theſe are the young captives taken by the muſſulmen in their barbarous wars, driven from their own country, and forced by the cruel policy of their conquerors at once into their religion and ſervice. They are ſeduced, however, into a ſort of willing ſubmiſſion, by particular indulgences and privileges. Among others, the grand temptation of the Mahometan religion is not forgotten. The moſt beautiful women are not wanting to ſolace the ſervitude of the Chaylabs.—Unfortunately the fame of ſome eminent beauties of Circaſſia, within the walls of Oſſoor, reached the ears of the tyrant Sultan. He iſſued his mandate, to bring by force the female victims to his palace. When the order was communicated to the garriſon, inſtantly to ſurrender the women, they on the inſtant reſolved to diſobey and ſtand on the defence. They ſeized the officer who gave the order, and put themſelves in poſſeſſion of the fort, and enjoyed, with every poſſible rejoicing, their momentary triumph:—Alas! of too ſhort duration. The troops of the Sircar appeared, and ſoon overpowered by numbers the unfortunate garriſon; who conquered, however, in effect, and ſnatched in death the object of the victory from the tyrant—ſacrificing the women with themſelves in one common ruin.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 25.

Captain Thomas Read, in the ſhip Alliance, bound to China, ſailed from Philadelphia in the month of June, 1787, and arrived at Canton the 22d day of December in the ſame year, having navigated on a route as yet unpractiſed by any other ſhip. Taking ſoundings off the Cape of Good-Hope, he ſteered to the ſouth-eaſtward, encircling all the ſouthern and eaſtern iſlands of the Indian ocean, paſſing the South Cape of New Holland: and on their paſſage to the northward again towards Canton, between the latitude of 7 and 4 degrees ſouth, and between the longitude of 156 and 162 degrees eaſt, they diſcovered a number of iſlands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curled or woolly hair:—among theſe iſlands they had no ſoundings. And about the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 160 degrees eaſt, they diſcovered two other iſlands, inhabited by a brown people, with ſtreight black hair. Theſe iſlands appeared to be very fertile, and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants the ſhip's company were induced to believe they were the firſt diſcove-ers

—One of them was named Morris Iſland, the other Alliance Iſland. They did not land on any of them. Theſe diſcoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ſhips in China, were aſtoniſhed to find a veſſel arriving at that ſeaſon of the year, and with eagerneſs and pleaſure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coaſting near New-Holland, they had the wind generally from S. W. and blowing ſtrong, with a great deal of rain.

They finiſhed their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th September, 1788, having returned by the uſual route of the European ſhips, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 12.

ST. JAMES'S, *July* 12.

The following addreſs of the agents for the American loyaliſts, has been preſented to the king by Sir Wm. Pepperel, Bart. and the other agents, being introduced by the lord of his majeſty's bed-chamber, in waiting: Which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly, and they all had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Agents for the American Loyaliſts.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the agents for the American loyaliſts, who have heretofore been the ſupplicants of your majeſty on behalf of their diſtreſſed conſtituents, now humbly beg leave to approach your throne, to pour forth the ardent effuſions of their grateful hearts for your moſt gracious and effectual recommendation of their claims to the juſt and generous conſideration of parliament.

To have devoted their fortunes, and hazarded their lives, in defence of the juſt rights of the crown, and the fundamental principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, were no more than their duty demanded of them, in common with your majeſty's other ſubjects; but it was their peculiar fortune to be called to the trial; and it is their boaſt and glory to have been found equal to the taſk. They have now the diſtinguiſhed happineſs of ſeeing their fidelity approved by their ſovereign, and recompenſed by parliament; their fellow-ſubjects cheerfully contributing to compenſate them for the forfeitures their attachment to Great-Britain incited them to incur; thereby adding dignity to their own exalted character among the nations of the world, and holding out to mankind the glorious principles of juſtice, equity and benevolence, as the firmeſt baſis of empire.

We ſhould be wanting in juſtice and gratitude if we did not, upon this occaſion, acknowledge the wiſdom and liberality of the proviſions propoſed by your majeſty's ſervants, conformable to your majeſty's gracious intentions, for the relief and accommodation of the ſeveral claſſes of ſufferers to whoſe caſes they apply; and we are convinced it will give comfort to your royal breaſt to be aſſured they have been received with the moſt general ſatisfaction.

Profeſſions of the unalterable attachment of the loyaliſts to your majeſty's perſon and government, we conceive to be unneceſſary; they have preſerved it under perſecution, and gratitude cannot render it leſs permanent. They do not preſume to arrogate to themſelves a more fervent loyalty than their fellow-ſubjects poſſeſs; but, diſtinguiſhed as they have been by their ſufferings, they deem themſelves entitled to the foremoſt rank among the moſt zealous ſupporters of the conſtitution. And while they ceaſe not to offer up their moſt earneſt prayers to the Divine Being to preſerve your majeſty, and your illuſtrious family, in the peaceful enjoyments of your juſt rights, and in the exerciſe of your royal virtues in promoting the happineſs of your people, they humbly beſeech your majeſty to continue to believe them, at all times, and upon all occaſions, equally ready, as they have been, to devote their lives and properties to your majeſty's ſervice, and the preſervation of the Britiſh conſtitution.

W. Pepperel, for the Maſſachuſetts loyaliſts.
J. Wentworth, jun. for the New-Hampſhire loyaliſts.
George Rome, for the Rhode-Iſland loyaliſts.
Ja. Delancey, for the New-York loyaliſts.
David Ogden, for the New-Jerſey loyaliſts.
Joſeph Galloway, for the Pennſylvania and Delaware loyaliſts.
Robert Alexander, for the Maryland loyaliſts.
John R. Grymes, for the Virginia loyaliſts.
Henry Euſtace M'Culloh, for the North-Carolina loyaliſts.
James Simpſon, for the South-Carolina loyaliſts.
William Knox, for the Georgia loyaliſts.
John Graham, late lieutenant-governor of Georgia, and joint agent for the Georgia loyaliſts.

Some of the Turkiſh infantry have carried ſtakes or pales with them, for the ſudden fortifying a camp. Their baggage-waggons ſometimes follow the reſpective columns of their army, and ſometimes form a column of themſelves, in a manner highly military, and ſhewing great practical judgment. With reſpect to the carrying of ſtakes, &c. this has been only in caſes of emergency, and in which they diſplay a zeal almoſt without precedent. It favours ſomething of the Roman mode on the Trajan column ſoldiers who preſented pales acroſs their ſhoulders.

The following is a copy of a proviſional treaty of defenſive alliance between the King of Pruſſia and the King of Great-Britain.

"THEIR majeſties, the king of Pruſſia and the king of Great-Britain, deſiring to augment and conſolidate the union and friendſhip ſo happily ſubſiſting between them, and to pitch upon the propereſt methods of ſecuring their mutual intereſts, have reſolved to renew and bind thoſe links by a treaty of defenſive alliance; for which purpoſe his Pruſſian majeſty has authoriſed Mr. Philip Charles Van Alvenſleben, his majeſty's envoy extraordinary at the Hague, and his Britannic majeſty has authoriſed Sir James Harris, his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the ſame place, who, after reciprocally communicating their full powers to each other, have agreed to the following articles:

"*Article I.* That there ſhall be a conſtant and ſincere friendſhip, a perfect and ſtrict harmony and union, between the ſaid kings, their heirs and ſucceſſors, their kingdoms, eſtates, and reſpective ſubjects, and that they ſhall employ the greateſt attention and all the means in their power to ſupport this union and correſpondence of true friendſhip, to advance their reſpective intereſts, and mutually defend each other, agreeable to the treaty of alliance concluded between Pruſſia and England, at Weſtminſter, the 18th of November, 1742, rendering the ſtipulations of it agreeable to the circumſtances of Europe.

"*Art. II.* The high contracting parties particularly engage and act always together, and with mutual confidence, in ſupporting the ſafety, independence and government, of the United Provinces, agreeable to the engagements they have entered into with the ſaid republic; that is, his Pruſſian majeſty by a treaty concluded at Berlin the 15th of April, 1788, and his Britannic majeſty by a treaty concluded at the Hague the ſame day, which the high contracting parties have communicated to each other.

"*Art. III.* In caſe it at any time happens, that by virtue of the ſtipulations of the ſaid treaties, the contracting parties find themſelves obliged to augment the ſuccours to be given to the ſtates general, beyond the number ſpecified in the ſaid treaties, or to aid them with all their forces, the ſaid high contracting parties will concert together whatever may be neceſſary, relative to the employment of their reſpective forces, for the ſafety and defence of the ſaid republic.

"*Art. IV.* In caſe either of the high contracting parties are at any time attacked, moleſted or diſturbed, in any eſtates, rights, poſſeſſions or intereſts, by any other power, in conſequence of any of the articles or ſtipulations contained in the ſaid treaty, or of the meaſures to be reſpectively taken by the ſaid contracting parties by virtue of their engagements, the other contracting party engages to ſuccour and aſſiſt his ally againſt ſuch attack; and the ſaid contracting parties, in all ſuch caſes, promiſe to ſupport and preſerve each other in the poſſeſſion of all the eſtates, cities, and places which reſpectively belonged to them before the commencement of ſuch hoſtilities.

"*Art. V.* The ſuccours mentioned in the preceding article ſhall conſiſt of 16,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry, to be furniſhed within two months after the application of the party attacked, and ſhall remain at the diſpoſal of the ſaid party during the war, to be employed on the continent of Europe in whatever manner the party applying ſhall think proper. They ſhall likewiſe be paid and ſupported by the power who furniſhed them; but the party applying ſhall ſupply the troops of the other party with the neceſſary corn and forage when upon their territory, upon the ſame footing as if they were their own troops.

"*Art. VI.* In caſe the ſtipulated ſuccours do not prove ſufficient for the defence of the power applying, the other power ſhall increaſe them according to the neceſſity of the caſe, and if the circumſtances require it, with all his forces.

"*Art. VII.* The preſent proviſional treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratification exchanged within ſix weeks at fartheſt, if poſſible.

"Done at Loo, in Guelderland, June 13, 1788.

(Signed)
Philip Charles van Alvenſleben.
James Harris."

CHARLESTON, *September* 1.

Friday afternoon arrived the brig Nancy Smith, captain Cole, in 38 days from Cadiz, by whom we have the following information: That ten days previous to his departure, a Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line, three frigates of 36 guns, three brigs of 14, and a cutter of 12, all copper bottomed, had ſailed up the Straits, but their deſtination was unknown—That a French ſquadron had blocked up the port of Algiers, the cauſe of which he did not learn—That the diſturbance between the Britiſh and the Moors had been amicably ſettled—That a fleet of ten Portugueſe men of war were ſtationed off the mouth of the Straits. On the 18th of Auguſt, in lat. 28. long. 73. 30 ſpoke the ſchooner Charming Sally, Davidſon, maſter, five days out from Cape François, his foremaſt-head and fore-top-maſt had been carried away in a gale of wind.

BALTIMORE, *September* 26.

Extract of a letter from Hillſborough, (North-Carolina,) dated Auguſt 29.

"I am juſt informed, by a gentleman of character, that the Spaniſh conſul has wrote to the commanding officer of Cumberland, diſavowing the Spaniards to have had any hand in encouraging the Indians to commit depredations on the inhabitants of that country.—This, I think, will have a good effect on the Creeks; and the active and ſtrong detachments, under the command of general Martin, againſt the Chickamawgees, will, I have no doubt, bring them to our own terms. This probably may have happy and good effects for our country. The proſpect of peace, a new and good road 150 miles nearer than by the way of Kentucky, good grazing and a plenty of game, will induce a number to emigrate to Cumberland."

From the New-York Daily Advertiſer of Sept. 19.

HURRICANE at MARTINICO.

A gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from Martinico, gives us the following narrative of the effects of a hurricane which happened at that iſland on the 14th of Auguſt laſt. As he was on the iſland at the time, and a witneſs of the effects of the ſtorm, and by remaining there a week after it, he is enabled to form a judgment of the loſſes and damages ſuſtained.

At 9 o'clock in the morning of Auguſt 14th, the wind being north-eaſt, the clouds began to collect, the atmoſphere to darken, the wind to riſe, accompanied with heavy ſhowers, which are almoſt ſure preſages of a deſtructive hurricane. But at 12 the weather moderated and the ſea became much ſmoother, which conſiderably relieved the apprehenſions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance laſted not long: it ſeemed as if this ceſſation of the elements only ſerved for the purpoſe of collecting their powers to one point, in order to rage the more uncontroled; for about 3 o'clock the wind ſhifted ſuddenly to the north, and blew with aſtoniſhing fury. The ſcene now began to be truly diſtreſſing. The ſhipping in the harbour got under way as ſoon as poſſible, ſome by ſlipping, others by parting, their cables, except two, which were both caſt away before eight in the evening. Three of the fleet that went out were caſt away by ten o'clock in Fort-Royal Bay. Two French frigates which lay in that ſafe baſon, the Carnaſh, drove from their anchors, with the loſs of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St. Pierre the ſecond and third day after the ſtorm, except ſeven, which it is ſuppoſed went to Point Petre—they had loſt all their cables, anchors and boats. But thoſe that returned received no material damage, except the loſs of a boat, a cable or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees to the weſtward, blowing hard all the time. At eight o'clock at night it was N. W. and moderate for half an hour, but inſtantly ſhifting to the S. W. blew heavy again. By nine it hauled to S. S. W. and came on with redoubled fury. The ſcene before being diſtreſſing, was now terrible in the extreme—the Heavens appeared to be in one continued glare of lightning—the rain poured down as if from ſluices—the wind raging as if it had been its laſt effort—and the earth trembling under its appaled inhabitants, from the ſhock of an earthquake.

About 12 o'clock the tempeſt abated, and the morning preſented ſuch a ſcene of devaſtation as was never remembered before. Not a ſingle veſſel could be perceived in the harbour of St. Pierre; large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which was eſtimated at three or four thouſand joes—very little of it was ſaved, as all the boats were either loſt or damaged—vaſt quantities of it was waſhed over the walls from the ſea, but was bruiſed and broken to pieces, from the violence of the waves.

The ſtreets in the town were almoſt impaſſable, from the quantity of tiles, timber, &c. that was blown from the roofs of houſes.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of the iſland is nearly laid waſte. The town of Trinity is almoſt level with the ground—that part of the iſland, from that town, round to the N. N. W. part, there is ſcarcely a houſe or a tree ſtanding. A houſe 60 feet ſquare, and one ſtory high was carried off its foundation to the diſtance of 100 yards.—Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her eſcape, on perceiving the houſe was in motion, was carried by the ſtrength of the wind againſt a ſtone wall, by which melancholy accident ſhe had both her legs broken.—The negro houſes that ſtood about 200 rods from the houſe, were entirely ſwept off, and 30 or 40 negroes loſt their lives. The reſt of the plantations ſuffered much in like manner, according to their numbers.

The young canes were twiſted off cloſe to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought, entirely ruined.—The negro food is almoſt totally deſtroyed; ſuch as potatoes, yams, caſſida, plantains, &c. The planters ſay, that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loſs of their negroes, canes, &c. are far more conſiderable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, praying that ſome meaſure might be taken to alleviate their ſufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the iſland to be opened for *American Produce*, except thoſe articles heretofore prohibited, *free from duty*, only the iſland duty, which is one *per cent.*—This had effect from the twentieth of Auguſt laſt, and is to continue till the firſt of January, 1789.

Several eſtimates have been made of the loſſes ſuſtained, and the lives that were loſt by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally agreed that there were between ſix and ſeven hundred lives loſt, black and white—and that the whole loſs in town and country is 10,000,000 livres.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in this city.

"Suppoſe the ſtate divided by counties into ſix diſtricts, and the people of each county to meet at the court-houſe in their reſpective counties, and vote for one perſon, either an inhabitant of their own or any other county in the diſtrict to which they belong, the votes taken in one county for an inhabitant of another to be added to the ſheriff's pole of the laſt mentioned county, and the perſon who has the greateſt number of votes, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants of his own county, to be the member for that diſtrict.—In caſe it ſhould happen (which is improbable) that two perſons of different counties, in the ſame diſtrict, ſhould have an equal number of votes in proportion to the number of white inhabitants of their reſpective counties, then the perſon who has the greateſt number of votes in the diſtrict, to be the member for that diſtrict.—In caſe of only one perſon

being voted for in any one county, who would of course have no competitor to canvass the election.—Proper regulations therefore to be observed at the elections, to prevent disqualified persons from voting, or any person from voting twice at the same election.—The governor and council, by authentic statements from the different counties of the sheriffs poles and number of white inhabitants, to determine the elections, and immediately thereafter to cause such statements, together with their determination, to be published in the Maryland Gazette.

"This mode of choosing representatives it is probable would occasion a spirit of emulation among the counties of each district, and unanimity in each county, as it may be presumed the people of every county would wish to have the choice of the member for the district to which they belong, and that the object of their choice should be some person in their own county, of whom they have some knowledge."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented by Nathan Soper, of Prince-George's county, planter, that some time in the month of October last, he had a tobacco house, full of tobacco and other property, consumed by fire in the night; that on the evening preceding this misfortune, a tobacco house belonging to Notley Young, Esq; full of tobacco, in which the said Soper (being manager for Mr. Young) was interested, had likewise been destroyed by fire; that further, on the twenty-eighth day of August last he lost seven stacks of wheat and rye in the same manner, and at the same time he had a new tobacco house, containing a quantity of packed tobacco and other valuable property, set on fire, which last he by a timely discovery prevented from being consumed: And whereas the said Soper declares himself firmly persuaded that these misfortunes have not been occasioned by accident, but that they have proceeded from some person or persons maliciously bent on effecting his ruin. I have therefore, with the advice of the council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid outrages, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof.

GIVEN under the seal of the state of Maryland, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season. 1

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on Monday the 13th October, 1788, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ALL the right of FURNIVALL and GEROCK, in the two following TRACTS of LAND, viz. CHARLES's PURCHASE, containing seventy acres, and GOSNALL's ADVENTURE, containing 100 acres, lying and being near the Head of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken as the property of —— Furnivall and —— Gerock, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due West and Haxall, merchants of Baltimore.

1 DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Saturday the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted, in order to discharge his just debts,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES and STOCK, consisting of black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs; also a quantity of Indian corn, rye and wheat. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

1 JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor of ROBERT DAVIDG.

Calvert county, September 25, 1788.

THE subscriber being appointed by the honourable chancellor of Maryland trustee for BAZIL WILLIAMSON, of said county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to the said Bazil Williamson to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated by the fifteenth day of October next, otherwise they cannot be entitled to a dividend. I shall attend at Lower-Marlborough for that purpose.

1 0 3/6 WILLIAM LYLES.

Cecil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general assembly at November session, that a law may pass for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay. Sol. Maury Cahn. Clk.

1 ISAAC REYNOLDS.

FOR SALE,

THE following property lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly belonging to JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of PHILADELPHIA, deceased, to wit: one moiety of lot No. 51, lying on South-East-street, on which there is a good brick house, with other valuable and necessary improvements; the lot is agreeably situated, and is in a public and in an healthy part of the town, and of course convenient to the transacting of business in almost any line; and lot No. 72, lying on Church and Francis streets, whereon there are two good brick houses, one of which is calculated for two tenements, and to each of which tenements, as likewise to the other house, there are sundry necessary out improvements, and on which there is also a small framed house; this lot lies in a part of the town much frequented, and is conveniently situated to the carrying on the mercantile business, or any other kind; the whole of this lot will be sold together, or divided, as will best suit the purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in George-town.

1 JAMES LINGAN.

Alexandria, September 1, 1788.

THE subscribers for shares in the PATOWMACK COMPANY, are called upon to pay into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer to said company, on or before the 10th day of October next, five pounds *per cent.* on each and every share subscribed by them respectively.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD, } Directors.

N. B. The PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS think necessary to inform the SUBSCRIBERS, that it is with the greatest reluctance they make this additional call, and that nothing but the apprehension of suspending the work at this favourable season could induce them to it. They have reason to flatter themselves that no other demand will be made until all the delinquent subscribers are compelled to comply with those already made, as every necessary step has been taken to this end, agreeably to the laws passed in the states of Virginia and Maryland for that purpose. 1

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to those orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

1 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, October 1, 1788.

BERIAH MAYBURY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep private entertainment for gentlemen travellers and others, where yearly and temporary boarders and lodgers may be liberally accommodated, with care and attendance. He also stables horses, keeps corn, oats, hay and fodder. 1 0 7/6

WAS DROWNED, from on board the schooner Friendship, belonging to Matthias Travers, on the 6th day of this instant, off the Bodkin, THOMAS AIRY, a young man, about twenty years of age, and about five feet three or four inches high, his cloathing is difficult to describe, as it is probable, when the vessel sunk, he might have partly stripped himself; his coat was a pale blue cloth. Whoever should find the body of the said Thomas Airy, and carry him to Secretary-creek, up Great Choptank river, and give notice to the subscriber, living near that place, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, and all expences paid, by

2 JOHN GOSLIN.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive. 19

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

August 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the western shore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (also some negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thousand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reserve; there is on the said land, a good dwelling house, barn, and several other convenient houses, situated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fishing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent sorts, besides apple and peach orchards; this seat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year ensuing.—Such as are inclined to purchase may observe, that one fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved security, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchases the said land shall have immediate possession given, with the advantages and profits arising from the next year's rent.—The sale will begin at one o'clock.—Any person inclinable to purchase by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
5 for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

August 22, 1788.

THE subscriber being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland trustee in behalf of the creditors of Alexander Ogg, of Calvert county, once more requests all those indebted to the said Ogg, on bond, note or otherwise, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said Ogg, are desired to produce the same, properly attested, on or before the 14th day of October next. On said day will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Hunting-town, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the said Ogg, consisting of one LOT, and the valuable improvements thereon, where the said Ogg now resides, which is an excellent stand for either the merchant or tavern-keeper, having a well finished dwelling house, 28 feet by 20, two rooms above and two below, with a cellar under the whole, lately walled in, likewise a kitchen joining the dwelling house, and several out houses; also a complete store house joining the dwelling house, the same dimensions as the dwelling house, with a good store room and compting room, and two rooms above; also one other LOT, nearly adjoining, with a framed stable thereon, sufficient for twelve horses; likewise six acres meadow ground, horses, cattle, household and kitchen furniture, one negro man, and one negro woman, &c. The above property is to be sold upon the following terms, to wit: one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, to be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the other half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, to be paid in two years from the day of sale. Bonds, with good security, must be given by the purchasers. The real property will be conveyed to the purchasers upon full payment of the purchase money, and interest. 6 w

5 JOHN WOOLF, Trustee.

Nottingham, Sept. 22, 1788.

THE subscriber, having full power to settle the business of de DRUSINA, RIDDER and CLERK, in America, requests, that all persons indebted to them will settle their accounts without delay, and discharge the same, as a longer indulgence cannot be given. He hopes that the persons whom it may concern will attend to this notice; if neglected, suits will be commenced against them at the ensuing courts, without respect to persons. Constant attendance will be given at Nottingham, by Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, or

2 JAMES CLERK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the justices of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Akers's ferry a public road. 4 Sept. 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Saint Margaret's, Westminster parish, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents arising from the glebes of the said parish towards payment of a debt due from the said parish to the reverend William Hanna, late of the said parish, deceased. 4 8w

Signed, per order,

Sept. 2, 1788. BENJAMIN FISH, Register.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cecil county.

2 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

September 12, 1788.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Mr. Francis Hall, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make payment, to

BENJAMIN HALL, Executor.

Saint Mary's county, September 8, 1788.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of captain John Eden, late of Saint Mary's county, deceaſed, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 11th of October next, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, at the dwelling plantation of the late captain Eden,

FIVE NEGROES, conſiſting of a woman, a boy and three children; likewiſe a ſtill, a deſk and book-caſe, and a few books, belonging to the eſtate of the aforeſaid deceaſed; and, on Monday the 13th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, at Chaptico, a TRACT of LAND, whereon John Bradburn now lives, lying in Saint Mary's county, within two miles of Chaptico aforeſaid, containing about 185 acres. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late captain Eden, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims, are requeſted to bring them in, legally proved, to the ſubſcribers.

MARGARET EDEN, Executrix,
CHARLES LLEWELLIN, Executor.

N. B. The creditors of the late captain Eden, are requeſted to meet at Chaptico, on the laſt mentioned day of ſale. w 3 3X

September 17, 1788.

AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held, on Monday the 6th day of October next, for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county, the enſuing year, in general aſſembly.

3X DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

September 15, 1788.

To be LET or SOLD,

THE HOUSE or TENEMENT which MR. JAMES MACKUBIN lately occupied.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, forty-five years of age, with her daughter, a handy mulatto girl, nine years of age; the woman can waſh and iron extremely well, is a tolerable cook, and remarkably cleanly, ſhe can milk, and perfectly underſtands the management of a dairy; when young ſhe was accuſtomed to wait at table, and to act as houſe maid; ſhe is rather too fond of ſpirituous liquors, but would prove a valuable ſervant to a perſon living at a diſtance from town; the girl is clever and capable of learning any thing. On payment of one third of the price, credit will be given for the reſidue.

Apply to MR. JAMES MACKUBIN or SAMUEL RIDOUT, in Annapolis. 3X

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber (a ſecurity for SAMUEL LUCKET, late inſpector of Chickamuxon warehouſe, and ſince an inſolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authoriſing him to ſell, and apply to his own uſe, two hogſheads of tobacco in ſaid warehouſe, inſpected ſome time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in ſome degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in conſequence of his ſuretyſhip.

3 BEN. BENSON.

Anne-Arundel county, September 24, 1788.

To be SOLD, for CASH, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 14th of October, at the plantation of the late William Davis, near Queen-Anne,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Willam Davis, conſiſting of negroes, ſtock and houſehold furniture.

2 ALLEN QUYNN, Adminiſtrator.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
4 HORATIO BELT.

September 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, to paſs a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Nally to Barton Brawner, Henry Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER,
4 ſon and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to Wood Land point, on ſaid creek. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty-two hogſheads of tobacco, damaged in ſaid Piles warehouſe by the freſh and tide on the 24th of July laſt.

Notice is likewiſe hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to a place of ſafety. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty hogſheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the ſaid Cedar Point warehouſe, and waſhed out of the ſame by the tide on the 24th day of July laſt. R4

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſitting, to confirm his title to a TRACT of LAND, lying in Worceſter county, late in the poſſeſſion of William Hopewell, deceaſed.

Aug. 18, 1788. 5 LAMBERT HYLAND.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

2 J. H. STONE.

Bennett's-Point, Queen-Anne's county, Auguſt 15, 1788.

Purſuant to the laſt will of Richard Bennett Lloyd, Eſq; deceaſed, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

ALL that valuable body of LAND, containing upwards of four thouſand acres, lying in Talbot county, on the Head of Wye river, and adjoining Wye mill. It will be laid off in lots, from 300 to 500 acres each. Alſo, on the ſame day will be expoſed to ſale, a number of valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, and the ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs and plantation utenſils. The whole will be ſold on credit, at PUBLIC SALE, and further particulars made known on the day, by

JAMES HINDMAN, Truſtee and Adm.

N. B. Should the day appointed for the ſale of the above property prove wet, it will commence on the next fair day, and continue till the whole be ſold. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock, on the farm adjoining Wye church. 3

Charles county, September 9, 1788.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Saturday the 18th day of October next,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, in Piſcataway-town, ſituated on a lot of near two acres, in an advantageous part of the town for any kind of public buſineſs; alſo ten or fifteen unimproved lots, containing one acre each; for the improved lot 3 years, and for thoſe unimproved 2 years, credit will be given. Bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity will be required.

3 B. REEDER.

September 8, 1788.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Francis G. Plowden, late of Saint Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted, and thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

EDMUND PLOWDEN, }
HENRY NEALE, } 3X Executors.

September 17, 1788.

By order of the general aſſembly, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY ONLY, on the ſtate-houſe hill, in Annapolis, on Tueſday the 21ſt of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of OLD MILITARY STORES, conſiſting of Tents, Old Iron, Spike Nails, Crow Bars, Axes, Camp Kettles, 56 lb Weights, Old Rigging, ſome Soldiers Cloathing, a few Sets of Damaged Harneſs, a Large Ducking Piece, ſome Salt-Petre, and a few ſmall Gun Flints fit for Fowling Pieces.

3 C. RICHMOND, Aud. Gen.

Charles county, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber, being appointed by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, truſtee in behalf of the creditors of John Haiſlope, of Henry, an inſolvent debtor, hereby requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid Haiſlope to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims to exhibit the ſame, that a juſt dividend may be made, and the buſineſs ſpeedily cloſed.

2 WALTER STONE, Truſtee.

WHEREAS I made over a craft of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

3 ROBERT WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS's NECK.

Auguſt 15, 1788. WILLIAM M. TENNENT, FRANCIS BAKER. 4

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, on Thurſday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules eſtabliſhed by the ſaid club, with this alteration only, that any perſon, not a member of the club, may ſtart his horſe, mare or gelding, for the purſe, on paying one ſhilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purſe ſhould his horſe win.

Thoſe members of the club, who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions fully, are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the ſame.

The members of the club are requeſted to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at nine o'clock the morning of the race. 6

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old cuſtomers, that he has ſupplied himſelf with a parcel of valuable timber of the beſt quality, and materials, for the carriage making buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Corn-hill-ſtreet, Annapolis. 2

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about ſix feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blackſmith, and is alſo a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he ſpeaks it is in a loud voice and very earneſt; he has a ſcar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his poſſeſſion a written permiſſion, ſigned by Walter Pye, his former maſter, to hire himſelf wherever he choſe, and with this and a forged paſs it is likely he will endeavour to make his eſcape; he was ſeen at Annapolis during the laſt races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro Bob, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Eſq; of Annapolis, or the ſubſcribers,

J. H. STONE, and Co.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to take him on board their veſſels. 30

September 23, 1788.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court for the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 10th of October next,

AN ELEGANT CHARRIOT with two ſets of harneſs, a phaeton with two ſets of ditto, a four wheel ſulkey, a ſofa, and twelve mahogany chairs with ſilk damaſk bottoms, and ſundry negroes, conſiſting of men, boys and girls, taken in execution as the property of THOMAS RUTLAND, and to be ſold to ſatisfy a debt due JAMES GORDON HERON; and alſo ſundry negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, taken in execution as the property of ſaid Rutland, and to be ſold to ſatisfy a debt due BENNETT CHEW; if not ſold on that day, the ſale will continue from day to day until the whole of the property, or as much as will ſettle the above executions, is ſold. The ſale will actually begin on the day unleſs the above executions are ſettled.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of
2 Anne-Arundel county.

September 25, 1788.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 9th day of October next,

THE legal eſtate of part of two tracts or parcels of LAND, the one called HICKORY HILLS, the other FRANKLIN's ENLARGEMENT, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, and containing one hundred and twenty-two and an half acres; the ſaid lands being mortgaged by Philip Richardſon, ſen. of Anne-Arundel county, to John and William Ray, of the ſame county. Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that two thirds of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the remaining one third to be paid in three years thereafter, with legal intereſt thereon, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

At the ſame time will be SOLD, the equity of redemption of the ſaid mortgaged premiſes (and the terms made known on that day) by the truſtee appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland in behalf of the creditors of the ſaid Philip Richardſon.

JOHN RAY,
MARTHA RAY, Executrix of
WILLIAM RAY,
2X WILLIAM HARWOOD, Truſtee.

Sept. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

4 JOSEPH MARTIN, Regiſter.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2178.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1788.

FROM

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May* 22.

A COURIER, ſent by the grand vizier on the 13th inſt. has brought intelligence to the Porte, that a body of from 25 to 30,000 Auſtrians, intending to paſs the Save, were encountered by the pacha of Boſnia, and obliged to retire with the loſs of ſix pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition; and that the Ottoman troops had the good fortune to poſſeſs themſelves of the bridge, by which means 10,000 of the enemy who had already paſſed, were loſt. A courier from the pacha of Belgrade, who arrived at the camp of the grand vizier, brought intelligence that a conſiderable number of Auſtrian troops had again endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of the town, but had been repulſed and purſued by the pacha's troops.

A third courier juſt arrived has brought the important intelligence, that the province of Moldavia was retaken by the hoſpodar of Wallachia, the prince Maurogeni, principal favourite of the captain pacha. The Porte inſtantly ſent a Capigi Bachi to decorate the prince with a ſuperb peliſſe and ſabre; and to confer upon him at the ſame time the title of hoſpodar of the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

POLAND, *June* 16.

Our letters from the Crimea inform us, that the captain pacha has made his appearance off Koſlow, with an evident intention of making a deſcent there. Koſlow is ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula, above Batchiſari.

The Imperial troops, after having erected batteries in the Poliſh village of Braha, oppoſite to Choczim, thought proper to abandon them on the 7th ult.

CARLESCROON, *June* 19.

No ſquadron was ever equipped from this port with ſo much celerity and vigour as that now at ſea under the command of the duke of Sudermania and vice-admiral de Wrangel. It conſiſts of twelve ſhips of the line, and five frigates, beſides a number of veſſels of inferior ſize; and hardly was it completely manned and victualled, when orders arrived for fitting out ſix more ſhips of the line. At Gothenburg, preparations for war are carrying on with equal ſpirit; and directions have been given to put the port in the beſt ſtate of defence. For this purpoſe it is already provided with a numerous garriſon, and with large quantities of ammunition and cannon. Every kind of warlike preparation is likewiſe going forward in the port of Nye-Elſburg.

In the mean time our merchant ſervice is not neglected, for the protection of which the Dolona, the Venus, and Diana, frigates of forty guns each, are fitting out with all expedition.

FRANKFORT, *June* 25.

All our accounts from Berlin agree in this, that there is ſomething ſecretly going forward at that court. The Imperial miniſter, it is added, is daily holding long conferences with the king's miniſters, at the cloſe of which couriers are diſpatched to Vienna.

LONDON, *July* 5.

The cargo of Auſtrians ears that were carried in triumph through Conſtantinople, are nailed to the walls of the ſeraglio; perhaps on purpoſe for the former owners to come and claim them. The Ottomans ſay, that there are two pair of ears ſtill, which, if they were in poſſeſſion of, would add much to the *elegance* of the *tout enſemble*.

Amſterdam is at the expence of 10,000 florins every week, to ſupport a militia to keep the public peace; and 40,000 people are ſuppoſed to have emigrated ſince the commencement of laſt September.

By a letter from France we learn, that the war-office is ſhut up exactly in the ſame manner it uſually is when they are at war, and where no perſon is ſuffered to enter, but muſt ſpeak to any one they want therein through the door.

A youth about 16 years of age, who had been to ſee the unhappy malefactor hanged on Tueſday laſt, who was condemned for ſetting his houſe on fire, returned from the execution extremely thoughtful, and on being queſtioned as to the cauſe, ſaid he would firſt beg to have his queſtion anſwered. He then aſked his father where thoſe people, who died under the gallows, went after death? His father replied to Heaven. Soon after which the youth, without any previous intimation of his deſign, went up ſtairs to his own bed-chamber, and having previouſly left upon the table a paper containing the following ſentence:—"Father grieve not, I am gone to Heaven," faſtened a cord to the frame of a bed, and was found hanging, by the maid ſervant, about an hour after. All methods to revive him were tried in vain.

Brittany, which now makes ſo much oppoſition to the king's edicts, has peculiar privileges above any other province in France, and ariſing from peculiar circumſtances. On the death of the duke of Brittany, 1488, his daughter, Anne, then become ducheſs of Brittany, was a prize worth winning by any of the European princes. Brittany being engaged in a war with France, made the Brittons anxious for her marriage with ſome prince who could ably eſpouſe her quarrel: Maxamilian, king of the Romans, was the perſon fixed on, and immediately a marriage took place by proxy; it however turned out, that the marriage was not of the advantage expected, Maximilian not being able to ſuccour Brittany, his forces being diverted towards his rebellious ſubjects in Flanders. Though the French were making daily ſucceſſes in Brittany, they yet found the Brittons ſo averſe to their government, that even had all the province been in their ſubjection, it would not have remained ſo long, ſo attached were they to Anne; they had recourſe to treaty, and endeavoured to perſuade Anne as her marriage was not conſummated, to have it annulled, and accept of Charles's hand. She refuſed the offer with diſdain, arms were again employed, and Charles, in 1491, inveſted Rennes, at that time the reſidence of the ducheſs, who, aſſailed on all hands, at laſt opened the gates, and agreed to eſpouſe the French king. Thus was the annexation of Brittany to France effected; but, previous to the ducheſs concluding her marriage, ſhe made ſuch ſtipulations as preſerved the Brittons their ancient liberties, and *though* they became a fief to France, *they were not*, nor *were they* to be, governed by *any laws* but their own.

July 8. The emperor's armies in Hungary, Gallicia, Tranſylvania, the Bannat, Eſclavonia and Croatia, conſiſt, they ſay, of 218,000 men, and including the volunteers, &c. they amount to 275,000 men; the artillery men and bombardiers amount to 7000, 10,000 chaſſeurs and arquebuſiers, 1000 pioneers, 1000 tſchaiks or marines, 25,000 men employed as waggoners, 4000 bakers and 2000 ſurgeons. Each battalion of infantry, and diviſion of cavalry, has ſix pieces of cannon and a mortar, which amounts for all the battalions and diviſions to 1290 cannons and 215 mortars. The battalions and diviſions which have been ordered to march ſince the 14th of April are not included.

The Carron company of Scotland have lately received an order from Peterſburgh to furniſh one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, thirty-ſix pounders, for the uſe of the empreſs, which are now completing with the utmoſt expedition.

July 10. A gentleman of the firſt connexions in America, aſſures us it is anxiouſly the wiſh of that country to ſee England engaged in a war with any power whatever, and that the ſyſtem the candid politicians of that country determine on is, to give their aid to England for the purpoſe of forming a commercial league with the mother country. In France they are aware of this, and are certain they ſhall loſe America as an ally whenever they break with England.—*Saint James's Chron.*

The prince royal of Denmark has acquired great popularity by the commiſſion which was appointed under his auſpices to inquire into the ſtate of the peaſantry in Denmark and Norway. The commiſſioners made their report laſt month; and their opinion, founded on the obſervations made by them in the courſe of their inquiries, is, that the vaſſalage of the peaſants ought to be aboliſhed, and that this uſeful and numerous body of men, the ſoul and ſupport of the ſtate, ſhould be made free. His majeſty, by the advice of his ſon, who is in effect the king of Denmark, has adopted the opinion of the commiſſioners; and the enfranchiſement of the Daniſh peaſantry will of courſe take place in a ſhort time.

July 11. The flames of war are ſpreading on the continent with great rapidity. Pruſſia is now likely to be involved. The German ocean ſeems to have been placed by nature to prevent their communicating to the iſland of Great-Britain. But the aſſiduity of the government of late, in their continental ſchemes, has gone very far towards doing away that ineſtimable advantage, which we have the good fortune to poſſeſs, over all the other European powers. The political ſagacity of Mr. Burke pointed out the danger and the impolicy of our connexion with the German ſtates, early in the preſent ſeſſion.

The Swediſh ſquadron conſiſts of ſixteen ſail of the line, beſides frigates, and were bound to Finland, to act in conjunction with the prince of Sweden, who is gone with an army of 40,000 men to recover that province from Ruſſia.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 4.

"Matters ſtill remain in a ſtate of ſuſpence, and the public anxiety on this occaſion is very great, beyond all former periods. The miniſtry is not changed, though that event is expected daily. Monſieur the king's brother, is believed in all things to direct the meaſures of government; and it is expected, if a change happens, the reins will be put into the hands of one of the blood royal. What may ariſe from thence time only can determine."

Extract of a letter from Metz, June 16.

"M. Blanchard, our countryman, has juſt given us a ſight of a new experiment. This is his 31ſt excurſion. He had announced many days ago, that he would mount preciſely at five o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a lady whoſe name ſhould be kept a ſecret till the moment of their departure. It was with the greateſt aſtoniſhment and ſurpriſe that yeſterday, the day for the experiment, the company ſaw approach the balloon, Mad. de Surmemans Brabancone, led by le Marquis de Journiac de St. Medard, captain of the king's hunters regiment. She entered the boat with wonderful intrepidity, and unuſual gaiety. The moment the clock ſtruck four, the two aeronauts ſet out at the ſound of a gun firing, military muſic, and the loud acclamations of an incredible number of ſpectators. They were ſoon out of ſight. After an hour's hovering in the upper regions of the air, they directed their deſcent between the woods of Sorbet and Fontini, three leagues from thence, whence they were reconducted in triumph. M. Blanchard ſent, yeſterday, into the air, by means of an aeroſtat of 900 cubic feet, two dogs in a baſket. They went two thouſand fathoms high. The baſket, annexed to a parachute, left the balloon, which loſt itſelf in the air, and deſcended gently with the two creatures in it. The ſame evening M. Blanchard and his fair companion went to the play, which had been retarded on their account, and received from the company the applauſe due to ingenuity, intrepidity and courage."

July 18. The public may be aſſured of the following very important intelligence:—On the 7th of September laſt a corvette ſailed from Breſt with diſpatches for Pondicherry; ſhe arrived off that place the 8th of February. No perſon was permitted to go on ſhore but a ſpecial meſſenger with the diſpatches, and thoſe being delivered, the corvette ſailed from the coaſt the next day. The governor of Pondicherry, on the receipt of the diſpatches, ſent an officer of diſtinction to Tippoo Saib, the conſequence of which was, that in a few days Tippoo marched with a conſiderable body of troops, and took poſſeſſion of an important paſs. Upon which general Conway, the commander of the French forces, embarked 1200 Europeans on board two Indiamen, and ſailed for Trincomale, of which he thus ſecured the poſſeſſion, and poſitively refuſed to give it up to the Dutch.

This very intereſting intelligence was received by miniſters in the very moment when his majeſty from the throne was declaring, that he had received pacific aſſurances from all the neighbouring powers. It was on this buſineſs, and not on account of an idle ſtory of an intrigue at Berlin, that the cabinet were ſo unexpectedly convened, and on which they have met ſo often ſince.

It requires the moſt ſerious deliberation—However we may be engaged by the letter of the treaty with the Dutch to take part in the preſervation of their Indian territories, or however the date of the treaty may affect this particular queſtion, yet our intereſt in India requires our diſpoſſeſſing the French of this important poſt, and there is little doubt but force muſt be uſed for that purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, June 20.

"You may depend upon it that the Imperial Catharine is neither ſo indolent nor inglorious as, from certain late untoward circumſtances, you ſeem to ſuppoſe her; and in confirmation of this fact, I have to inform you that ſhe is on the eve of executing a project which, if ſucceſsful, will not only revive her drooping laurels, but tend greatly to accelerate an honourable termination of the war. Of the grand enterpriſe I allude to, Georgia is to be the ſcene—and to render it effectual all the hoards of Tartars, who threw themſelves upon the protection of Ruſſia about a twelvemonth ago, added to a conſiderable body of Georgians, and to ſeveral thouſand Ruſſians, are already on their march to invade the provinces belonging to Turkey on the coaſt of the Black Sea, which are at preſent entirely diveſted of troops. In this expedition the empreſs has two objects; the one to oblige the captain pacha to ſeparate the grand armament under his command, by attracting his attention to that quarter; and the other to procure an aſylum for her fleets in ſome of the important ports of the Black Sea, where they may not only always be in readineſs to annoy the enemy, but have it in their power to obtain freſh proviſions, and to land as many troops in the country as may be thought expedient.

The RUSSIAN RESCRIPT, *having appeared in the public papers, our readers may depend upon the authenticity of the following, which is the anſwer of the* COURT *of* STOCKHOLM.

Count RAZOUMOUFFSKY, *the Ruſſian envoy at the court of Sweeden, having, on the eighteenth of June, delivered a memorial to the Sweediſh miniſter, received ſome days after, the following* RESCRIPT, *which was read to him by M. de* BEDOIRE, *maſter of the ceremonies at the court of Sweden.*

His majeſty could not avoid being greatly ſurpriſed when he ſaw, in the note delivered on the 18th of June by Mr. Le count de Razoumouſſiky, envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary from the court

of Ruſſia, the manner in which it was attempted to diſtinguiſh between the king and the nation, and the aſſurances given by the empreſs of her diſpoſition in their favour, and of the intereſt which ſhe takes in the preſervation of their tranquillity.

Although, in this language, the king recogniſes principles often divulged by the court of Ruſſia in other countries, his majeſty cannot reconcile ſuch friendly ſentiments on the part of the empreſs, with an inſinuation that tends directly to draw a diſtinction between him and his people, and firmly reſolved never to admit ſuch a principle, he cannot believe that a declaration of that nature was ordered to be made to him by the court of Ruſſia. The king is rather willing to impute it to their miniſter only, reſiding at his court; but, ſurpriſed, as well as hurt, at the language it contains, which is at once irregular and hoſtile to the tranquillity of his kingdom, he cannot, after this moment, acknowledge the count de Razoumouffiky as envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at his court, reſerving himſelf, until his arrival in Finland, to anſwer the empreſs of Ruſſia on the other articles of the declaration by his miniſter at Peterſburgh. Mean while his majeſty finds himſelf obliged to require the departure of count de Razoumouffiky, by announcing to that miniſter that he can no longer treat with him, as having, in his written memorial, offended both the principles of the Swediſh government, and failed in the reſpect due to the perſon of the king.

The attention wherewith the king has honoured this miniſter ever ſince he knew him, ſtrongly marks the regret felt by his majeſty in commanding his departure; and nothing leſs than the powerful reaſons, of his dignity being perſonally offended, and the peace of his dominions rendered liable to be diſturbed by thoſe principles, it was not ſcrupled to avow, could have influenced his majeſty to wiſh the removal of a perſon who has ſuch claims upon his regard, that in ſignifying his intention to the count de Razoumouffiky, (whom he no longer acknowledges a public miniſter,) his majeſty allows him a week to make the neceſſary preparations. The king has alſo given orders for ſhips and every other accommodation that can render his paſſage to St. Peterſburgh convenient, that being the only mark of attention that the preſent circumſtances leave it in his power to ſhew the count de Razoumouffiky.

Copy of a CIRCULAR NOTE delivered by the COURT of SWEDEN to all the FOREIGN MINISTERS, dated STOCKHOLM, June 23, 1788.

While the king, anxious to preſerve a good underſtanding with all his neighbours, neglected nothing in the cultivation of the ſame with the court of Ruſſia; he has been aſtoniſhed to obſerve the little effect which his ſentiments have produced on the miniſter of that power; whoſe language, for ſome months paſt, in his public conduct, ſtill appears to bear the marks of that ſyſtem of diſſention which his predeceſſors tranſmitted to him and which they have perpetually laboured to extend. The king was always willing to deceive himſelf on this point, and wiſhed he could doubt the exiſtence of the efforts made by the Ruſſian envoy, to induce the Swediſh nation to return to thoſe errors which led it aſtray during the times of anarchy, and to diſſeminate anew, in the heart of the ſtate, that ancient ſpirit of diſcord, which Heaven, and his majeſty's paternal care, have happily extinguiſhed; till at length count Razoumouffiky, by his note of the 18th of June, has extinguiſhed all thoſe doubts, the king was ſtill deſirous of preſerving on this ſubject. Amidſt the declarations of the empreſs's friendſhip for the king, with which the note is filled, this miniſter has not heſitated to appeal to others beſides the king. He addreſſed himſelf to all the members of adminiſtration, as well as the nation itſelf, to aſſure them of the ſentiments of his ſovereign, and how much ſhe has their tranquillity at heart. This, Sweden, however, derives ſolely from its proper union; and the king could not but ſee, with the greateſt ſurpriſe, a declaration expreſſed in ſuch terms, diſcerning therein but too much of the policy and language uſed by that miniſter's predeceſſors; who, not content with ſowing diſſentions amongſt his majeſty's ſubjects, wanted to ſet up other authorities in oppoſition to the legitimate power, and to undermine the fundamental laws of the kingdom, by calling in aid of their aſſertions, witneſſes which the form of government cannot recogniſe. It was in vain that his majeſty ſought to reconcile the aſſurances of the friendſhip of the empreſs of Ruſſia on the one ſide, with the appeal to the ſubjects of Sweden on the other. Every miniſter being charged to declare the ſentiment of his maſters, ought not, nor can announce them to any other than the ſovereign, by whom his credentials have been accepted. All other authority is unknown to him, and every other witneſs ſuperfluous. Such is the law, ſuch is the conſtant practice in all the courts of Europe, and this rule has never ceaſed to be obſerved, unleſs when by captious inſinuations the only aim has been (as heretofore in Sweden) to embroil matters, to confound every thing, and again to ſet up thoſe barriers which form the diſtinction between the nation and their ſovereign. This hurt in a way moſt nearly affecting his dignity, and no longer hearing from count Razoumouſſiky the language of a miniſter, hitherto charged to convey the friendly ſentiments of the empreſs; but, at the ſame time, unable to conceive, that expreſſions ſo contrary to the fundamental laws of Sweden, and which, by dividing the king and the ſtate, would render every ſubject culpable, were preſcribed to him, the king chooſes rather to attribute them to the private ſentiments of the Ruſſian miniſter, of which he has given ſufficient indication, than to the orders of his court. In the mean time, after what has paſſed, after declarations as contrary to the happineſs of the kingdom, as to the laws, and reſpect due to the king, his majeſty can no longer conſider the count Razoumouffiky in the quality of a miniſter, and finds himſelf obliged to require his departure from Sweden, confiding to his ambaſſador at the court of Ruſſia, the anſwer to the other points which have been juſt communicated.

Nothing leſs than ſo direct an attack on the dignity of the king, on the part of count Razoumouffiky could induce his majeſty to inſiſt on the departure of one, whom he has honoured with particular regard.—But ſeeing himſelf reduced to ſuch neceſſity with regret, his majeſty, in conſequence of his former good will, has endeavoured to ſoften the diſagreeable nature of this event, by the care he takes in regard to count Razoumouffiky's departure, and by the attention that will be paid to the time, and to his accommodation in his voyage to St. Peterſburgh.

His majeſty wiſhing that the diplomatic body ſhould be acquainted with the foregoing occurrences, the ſenator count Oxenſtierna has the honour of communicating the ſame.

Signed, OXENSTIERNA.

SPRINGFIELD, *September* 17.

CURIOUS EGG.

Some time in the courſe of the laſt week, a premature hen's egg was found by a lad, in a barn belonging to Mr. Zenos Parſons, inn-holder in this town. It has the appearance of two eggs in union with each other. The parts, each of which was nearly as large as a common egg, are oval and covered with a flexible tegument. The ſkin which unites them, is about half an inch in circumference, and a quarter of an inch long—has a paſſage through the middle of it, which ſerves for a communication of the white to the yolk. The idea of its being a double egg might no doubt be admitted, could more than one yolk be diſcovered. One of the parts contains the yolk, with a part of the white, which ſeems to ſurround it much in the ſame manner as in common eggs; but there is not the leaſt appearance of a yolk in the other. It is in fine a production rarely exhibited by nature, and we fancy is not unworthy a place in the arcanum of our juſtly celebrated univerſity.

PROVIDENCE, *September* 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marrietta (Muſkingum) to his friend in this town, dated Auguſt 17.

"I am highly pleaſed with the fertility and ſituation of this enchanting country.—The climate is exceedingly mild and healthy, though we have had much rain of late, which has rendered our temporary dwellings a little uncomfortable.

"After the attack on our guard ſome time ſince up the river, the ſtores were brought down, and depoſited at Fort Harmer. Six Indians are confined at the fort, ſome of which are known to have been of the party. Governor St. Clair ſent out to demand ſatisfaction of the chiefs for this inſult, and received a very favourable anſwer.——Waſhington, an Indian, has ſince given the general ſome further intelligence that is favourable. He ſays there can be no doubt but that the nations in general will attend the treaty—that they are inclined for peace, and ſo declared themſelves, except the Tawawas, Chippawas and ſome renegadoes, that live with the Shawaneſe—theſe made objections, but were told by the others that they had long been wiſhing for a treaty to make a firm peace—it was now offered them, and if they did not accept it, they might never have another opportunity. After this they acquieſced.—There is a great appearance of the treaty taking place in the courſe of a few weeks.—The Indians are coming in daily, and expreſs their hearty wiſhes that the buſineſs may end in a happy and laſting peace, to the mutual ſatisfaction and advantage of all people."

NEW-YORK, *September* 19.

By captain Sever, who arrived at Boſton a few days ſince from Ruſſia, we learn, that the Semiramis of the north—the empreſs of Ruſſia, has forbidden, under the ſevereſt penalties, any foreigner or native in her dominions, diſcourſing or writing on the ſubjects of political affairs; from which circumſtance it is difficult to obtain any information of the ſituation of affairs between the Ruſſians and the Turks. Capt. Sever ſpoke the Swediſh fleet, on their cruiſe; it conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, beſides ſmaller veſſels. But hoſtilities between the Swedes and Ruſſians have not yet been declared.

For the encouragement of American literature and genius, it is reſolved by the corporation of Providence college, that a particular part of the library room ſhould be appropriated for the purpoſe of depoſiting the works of American authors.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 29.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 19.

"Tueſday evening a young lady of this city, who had taken up the dangerous cuſtom of keeping pins in her mouth, fell aſleep in her chair, with ſome of thoſe diminutive weapons under her tongue. A friend coming in, and tapping her on the forehead, ſhe ſtarted, and ſwallowed ſix middling pins. The pain produced by this accident made her ſenſible of her error. A ſurgeon was ſent for, and her throat examined, but fortunately all had gone down. A ſtrong vomit being inſtantly procured and taken, the pins were ſoon evacuated to the number ſwallowed, and the lady is perfectly reſtored, with only a remaining ſoreneſs in the throat and ſtomach, for which proper remedies are ordered. This accident, which might have proved fatal, ſhould be a warning to ſuch unguarded females as make too free with pins and needles, which too many are apt to thruſt in their mouths, without conſidering, that if the heads happen not to go downwards, and continue in that poſition, there can be little chance of getting them out of the ſtomach, and a lingering torture, attended by certain death, muſt be the inevitable conſequence."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 9.

Allen Quynn and Gabriel Duvall, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent this city in the enſuing general aſſembly.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented by Nathan Soper, of Prince-George's county, planter, that ſome time in the month of October laſt, he had a tobacco houſe, full of tobacco and other property, conſumed by fire in the night; that on the evening preceding this misfortune, a tobacco houſe belonging to Notley Young, Eſq; full of tobacco, in which the ſaid Soper (being manager for Mr. Young) was intereſted, had likewiſe been deſtroyed by fire; that further, on the twenty-eighth day of Auguſt laſt he loſt ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye in the ſame manner, and at the ſame time he had a new tobacco houſe, containing a quantity of packed tobacco and other valuable property, ſet on fire, which laſt he by a timely diſcovery prevented from being conſumed: And whereas the ſaid Soper declares himſelf firmly perſuaded that theſe misfortunes have not been occaſioned by accident, but that they have proceeded from ſome perſon or perſons maliciouſly bent on effecting his ruin. I have therefore, with the advice of the council, thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, offering a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS for the diſcovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforeſaid outrages, ſo that he, ſhe or they, may be convicted thereof.

GIVEN under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

2 W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

October 4, 1788.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, in the State of Maryland, are hereby informed, that the 17th Inſtant is appointed for a Meeting of the ſaid Society, at Annapolis; on which Day I have it in Charge, earneſtly to requeſt their punctual Attendance.

1 JOHN KILTY, Secretary.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE veſtry and pariſhioners of All Saints pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to aſſeſs the pews of the church for the maintenance of a miniſter. 8 w

1 Signed, per order,

Chas. Williamſon SAMUEL MEAD, Regiſter.

September 25, 1788.

MR. JOHN EVERSFIELD died in my debt, to the amount of 24,640 lb crop tobacco, and due in the year 1782, and, at the ſale of his perſonal eſtate, May 2, 1786, I bought articles to the amount of thirty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings currency, and gave the eſtate credit for the money, not knowing but captain Fielder Bowie, who acted for the widow, would agree to it. Some time afterwards, captain Fielder Bowie aſked me for my bond for the above ſum. I agreed to his propoſal, and gave him my bond, payable nine months after the above date; which was the time allotted thoſe who had purchaſed at the ſale to make payment. Afterwards we, who are the creditors, and have not got executions againſt the aforeſaid eſtate, thought it proper to petition the chancellor for a ſale of the real eſtate, as the perſonal eſtate was not ſufficient for to pay the debt; I likewiſe mentioned my claim on the back of the petition, making mention of the above ſum received of the perſonal eſtate, which I gave my bond for. Captain Fielder Bowie told me ſometime ago, he would give my bond to ſome of the creditors who had got executions againſt the above-mentioned eſtate. This is therefore to give notice to all perſons having claims againſt the aforeſaid eſtate, not to receive my bond, for I will not pay it. As witneſs my hand,

100 7/6 DANIEL M'CLIESH.

WILL be RUN FOR, on the 22d of October, over a good courſe near PISCATAWAY, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding,—Heats Two Miles each—Weight for Age, agreeably to the Rules of the Annapolis Jockey Club.—On the Day following, will be run for, over the ſame Courſe, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TEN POUNDS, free as above,—Heats Two Miles each. The Horſes to be entered with Colonel Beanes, the Evening preceding the Day of their Running. Subſcribers to pay One Shilling in the Pound Entrance, and Non-ſubſcribers double. Judges will be appointed to determine all Diſputes. 100 7/6

October 2, 1788.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the honourable the chancellor, trustees for GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, hereby give notice, that they will attend at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis, on the 24th day of October, for the purpose of receiving claims against the said Smith, and request that the creditors will bring or send in their accounts on that day, that they may be enabled to proceed with the business.

SAMUEL CHEW,
WILLIAM KILTY.

1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

SARAH ALLEN, Mount-Airy; Armstrong and Taylor, George Asquith, Saint Mary's county.

John Beall, Osborn Brashears, Prince-George's county; George or Thomas Brown, near Upper-Marlborough; Jonathan Burgh, Piscataway; William Benson, Somerset county; reverend John Bowie, near Cambridge; Daniel Ballard, Princess-Anne; John Beale Bordley; Basil Brown, Wye-river.

Mr. Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; Sampson Crane, Hunting creek; Thomas Cossy, Marlborough; The Commander of the ship William, lying in Patuxent; Thomas Cathel, Kent-Island; Richard Carns, Saint Mary's county; Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Prince-George's county; Walter Brooke Cox, Nottingham; G. B. Cousin (2), Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chase, near Port-Tobacco.

Mr. Davison, Patt. Dunn, Annapolis.

Robert Ewing, Patrick Ewing, Cambridge.

Reverend Colin Ferguson, Washington college; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Kent-Island; William Fitzhugh, Williams Fitzhugh, jun. Calvert county; Thomas Freeman (2), Saint Mary's county.

Alexander Gunn, Annapolis; Andrew Garaty, Upper-Marlborough; Neut Germain, Piscataway; Lansdail Godfrey, near Port-Tobacco; Joshua Gregg, care of Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco Mills; Thomas Grahame, Lower-Marlborough; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county.

Mrs. Hesselius (2), John Harris, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Nottingham; William Hobkirk, near Nottingham; Joseph Hancock, Dr. Leonard Hollyday, sen. care of Frank Leeke, Upper-Marlborough; Clement Hill (2), near Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Harwood, 3d, (2), Lower-Marlborough; Thomas Haskins, Dorsett county.

Rinaldo Johnson, Prince-George's county; Daniel Jenifer, Charles county.

John Knapp (2), Annapolis; John King, near Port-Tobacco; William Kelly, Caroline county.

Captain Joseph Leonard, Patuxent; Cornelia Lansdale, Queen-Anne; George R. Leiper, Piscataway; James Leonard, Port-Tobacco; John D. Lock, Saint Mary's county; John Laing, Vienna.

John Meara, Annapolis; William M'Leod, Benedict; Alexander M'Callum, Talbot county; William M'Bryde, David M'Grath, Somerset county.

David Osborn, Port-Tobacco.

Thomas Pownall, Edward Poole, Gershom Patton, Annapolis; Dr. Robert Pottinger, Prince-George's county; William Pierce (2), Lower-Marlborough.

John Rogers, Henry Ridgely, John Randall (3), captain Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis; William Richardson, Caroline county.

John Shanks, Annapolis; Solomon Sparrow, Queen-Anne; Peter Savary, Prince-George's county; Alexander Scott (2), Port-Tobacco; Thomas Skinner, Somerset county.

Elizabeth Topping, Annapolis; Samuel Tyler, Prince-George's county; John Bapt. Thompson, Charles county; Dekar Thompson, Caroline county.

Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne.

Mr. Wilmot, John Rae Wright, Elizabeth Wright, Mary Watson, care of Thomas Rutland, Annapolis; Charles Warfield, near Annapolis; William Welch, Anne-Arundel county; Eleanor Wrighton, Prince-George's county; John Weems, Upper-Marlborough; reverend John Weems, Port-Tobacco; John Weems, Calvert county; David Wilson, Worcester county.

Nicholas Young, Piscataway.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the Money, as none will be delivered without.

1

Calvert county, September 1, 1788.

THE creditors of Mr. Thomas Grahame are once more requested to bring in their accounts legally authenticated, on Saturday the 27th instant, as attendance will be given on that day at the house of Mr. Docket, in Lower-Marlborough, for the purpose of receiving the same.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, } Trustees.
JOHN SPICKNALL, } 3 X

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law to establish the general court for the eastern shore of this state at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal so much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the said eastern shore court to be held at Talbot court-house until a town shall be laid out at Dover, and a court-house and prison there erected, after which the said court for the eastern shore shall be for ever held at Dover. 2

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accomptant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to JOHN GWINN, Esquire, Annapolis, or to Messieurs NICHOLAS and VALENTINE PEERS, merchants, Port-Tobacco. 10 X

COMMITTED to my custody, negro WILLIAM ALLWELL, alias JEM, a lusty young fellow, says he is a free man, and that he served his time, part with colonel Thurston, and the other part with his son Robert Thurston, of Gloucester county, in Virginia. His owner, or owners, if any, are desired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his fees.

August 5, 1788. DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. 9 X

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season. 2

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on Monday the 13th October, 1788, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

ALL the right of FURNIVALL and GEROCK, in the two following TRACTS of LAND, viz. CHARLES's PURCHASE, containing seventy acres, and GOSNALL's ADVENTURE, containing 100 acres, lying and being near the Head of Magothy river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken as the property of —— Furnivall and —— Gerock, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due West and Haxall, merchants of Baltimore.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. 2 X

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Saturday the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted, in order to discharge his just debts,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES and STOCK, consisting of black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs; also a quantity of Indian corn, rye and wheat. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor of ROBERT DAVIDG. 2

Calvert county, September 25, 1788.

THE subscriber being appointed by the honourable chancellor of Maryland trustee for BAZIL WILLIAMSON, of said county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to the said Bazil Williamson to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated by the fifteenth day of October next, otherwise they cannot be entitled to a dividend. I shall attend at Lower-Marlborough for that purpose.

WILLIAM LYLES. 2 X

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general assembly at November session, that a law may pass for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

ISAAC REYNOLDS. 2

Sept. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Saint Peter's parish in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church stands, to the said vestry and their successors for ever.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Register. 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Saint Margaret's, Westminster parish, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents arising from the glebes of the said parish towards payment of a debt due from the said parish to the reverend William Hanna, late of the said parish, deceased. 8w

Signed, per order,

Sept. 2, 1788. BENJAMIN FISH, Register. 5

September 15, 1788.

To be LET or SOLD,

THE HOUSE or TENEMENT which Mr. JAMES MACKUBIN lately occupied.

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, forty-five years of age, with her daughter, a handy mulatto girl, nine years of age; the woman can wash and iron extremely well, is a tolerable cook, and remarkably cleanly, she can milk, and perfectly understands the management of a dairy; when young she was accustomed to wait at table, and to act as house maid; she is rather too fond of spirituous liquors, but would prove a valuable servant to a person living at a distance from town; the girl is clever and capable of learning any thing. On payment of one third of the price, credit will be given for the residue.

Apply to Mr. JAMES MACKUBIN or SAMUEL RIDOUT, in Annapolis. 4 X

FOR SALE,

THE following property lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly belonging to JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of PHILADELPHIA, deceased, to wit: one moiety of lot No. 51, lying on South-East-street, on which there is a good brick house, with other valuable and necessary improvements; the lot is agreeably situated, and is in a public and in an healthy part of the town, and of course convenient to the transacting of business in almost any line; and lot No. 72, lying on Church and Francis streets, whereon there are two good brick houses, one of which is calculated for two tenements, and to each of which tenements, as likewise to the other house, there are sundry necessary out improvements, and on which there is also a small framed house; this lot lies in a part of the town much frequented, and is conveniently situated to the carrying on the mercantile business, or any other kind; the whole of this lot will be sold together, or divided, as will best suit the purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in George-town.

JAMES LINGAN. 2

Alexandria, September 1, 1788.

THE subscribers for shares in the PATOWMACK COMPANY, are called upon to pay into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer to said company, on or before the 10th day of October next, five pounds *per cent.* on each and every share subscribed by them respectively.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD, } Directors.

N. B. The PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS think necessary to inform the SUBSCRIBERS, that it is with the greatest reluctance they make this additional call, and that nothing but the apprehension of suspending the work at this favourable season could induce them to it. They have reason to flatter themselves that no other demand will be made until all the delinquent subscribers are compelled to comply with those already made, as every necessary step has been taken to this end, agreeably to the laws passed in the states of Virginia and Maryland for that purpose. 2

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to those orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

JAMES WILLIAMS. 2

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, October 1, 1788.

BERIAH MAYBURY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep private entertainment for gentlemen travellers and others, where yearly and temporary boarders and lodgers may be liberally accommodated, with care and attendance. He also stables horses, keeps corn, oats, hay and fodder. 2

WAS DROWNED, from on board the schooner Friendship, belonging to Matthias Travers, on the 6th day of this instant, off the Bodkin, THOMAS AIRY, a young man, about twenty years of age, and about five feet three or four inches high, his cloathing is difficult to describe, as it is probable, when the vessel sunk, he might have partly stripped himself; his coat was a pale blue cloth. Whoever should find the body of the said Thomas Airy, and carry him to Secretary-creek, up Great Choptank river, and give notice to the subscriber, living near that place, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, and all expences paid, by 3 X JOHN GOSLIN.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive. 20

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſitting, to confirm his title to a TRACT of LAND, lying in Worceſter county, late in the poſſeſſion of William Hopewell, deceaſed.

Aug. 18, 1788. 6 LAMBERT HYLAND.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

3 J. H. STONE.

Bennett's-Point, Queen-Anne's county, Auguſt 15, 1788.

Purſuant to the laſt will of Richard Bennett Lloyd, Eſq; deceaſed, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

ALL that valuable body of LAND, containing upwards of four thouſand acres, lying in Talbot county, on the Head of Wye river, and adjoining Wye mill. It will be laid off in lots, from 300 to 500 acres each. Alſo, on the ſame day will be expoſed to ſale, a number of valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, and the ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs and plantation utenſils. The whole will be ſold on credit, at PUBLIC SALE, and further particulars made known on the day, by

JAMES HINDMAN, Truſtee and Adm.

N. B. Should the day appointed for the ſale of the above property prove wet, it will commence on the next fair day, and continue till the whole be ſold. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock, on the farm adjoining Wye church. 4

Charles county, September 9, 1788.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Saturday the 18th day of October next,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, in Piſcataway-town, ſituated on a lot of near two acres, in an advantageous part of the town for any kind of public buſineſs; alſo ten or fifteen unimproved lots, containing one acre each; for the improved lot 3 years, and for thoſe unimproved 2 years, credit will be given. Bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity will be required.

4 B. REEDER.

September 17, 1788.

By order of the general aſſembly, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY ONLY, on the ſtadt-houſe hill, in Annapolis, on Tueſday the 21ſt of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of OLD MILITARY STORES, conſiſting of Tents, Old Iron, Spike Nails, Crow Bars, Axes, Camp Kettles, 56 lb Weights, Old Rigging, ſome Soldiers Cloathing, a few Sets of Damaged Harneſs, a Large Ducking Piece, ſome Salt-Petre, and a few ſmall Gun Flints fit for Fowling Pieces.

4 C. RICHMOND, Aud. Gen.

Charles county, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber, being appointed by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, truſtee in behalf of the creditors of John Haiſlope, of Henry, an inſolvent debtor, hereby requeſts all perſons indebted to the ſaid Haiſlope to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims to exhibit the ſame, that a juſt dividend may be made, and the buſineſs ſpeedily cloſed.

3X WALTER STONE, Truſtee.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

4 ROBERT WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS's NECK.

Auguſt 15, 1788. WILLIAM M. TENNENT, FRANCIS BAKER. 5

Anne-Arundel county, September 24, 1788.

To be SOLD, for CASH, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 14th of October, at the plantation of the late William Davis, near Queen-Anne,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Willam Davis, conſiſting of negroes, ſtock and houſehold furniture.

3X ALLEN QUYNN, Adminiſtrator.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber (a ſecurity for SAMUEL LUCKET, late inſpector of Chickamuxon warehouſe, and ſince an inſolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authoriſing him to ſell, and apply to his own uſe, two hogſheads of tobacco in ſaid warehouſe, inſpected ſome time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in ſome degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in conſequence of his ſuretyſhip.

4 BEN. BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to Wood Land point, on ſaid creek. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty-two hogſheads of tobacco, damaged in ſaid Piles warehouſe by the freſh and tide on the 24th of July laſt.

Notice is likewiſe hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to a place of ſafety. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty hogſheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the ſaid Cedar Point warehouſe, and waſhed out of the ſame by the tide on the 24th day of July laſt. 5

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, on Thurſday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules eſtabliſhed by the ſaid club, with this alteration only, that any perſon, not a member of the club, may ſtart his horſe, mare or gelding, for the purſe, on paying one ſhilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purſe ſhould his horſe win.

Thoſe members of the club, who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions fully, are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the ſame.

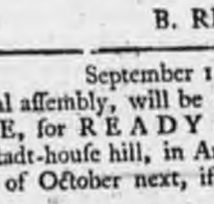
The members of the club are requeſted to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at nine o'clock the morning of the race. 7

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old cuſtomers, that he has ſupplied himſelf with a parcel of valuable timber of the beſt quality, and materials, for the carriage making buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Cornhill-ſtreet, Annapolis. 3

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.



RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about ſix feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blackſmith, and is alſo a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he ſpeaks it is in a loud voice and very earneſt; he has a ſcar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his poſſeſſion a written permiſſion, ſigned by Walter Pye, his former maſter, to hire himſelf wherever he choſe, and with this and a forged paſs it is likely he will endeavour to make his eſcape; he was ſeen at Annapolis during the laſt races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid negro Bob, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Eſq; of Annapolis, or the ſubſcribers.

J. H. STONE, and Co.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are warned not to take him on board their veſſels. 3

September 23, 1788.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court for the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling plantation of Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, on Friday the 10th of October,

AN ELEGANT CHARRIOT with two ſets of harneſs, a phaeton with two ſets of ditto, a four wheel ſulkey, a ſofa, and twelve mahogany chairs with ſilk damaſk bottoms, and ſundry negroes, conſiſting of men, boys and girls, taken in execution as the property of THOMAS RUTLAND, and to be ſold to ſatisfy a debt due JAMES GORDON HERON; and alſo ſundry negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls, taken in execution as the property of ſaid Rutland, and to be ſold to ſatisfy a debt due BENNETT CHEW; if not ſold on that day, the ſale will continue from day to day until the whole of the property, or as much as will ſettle the above executions, is ſold. The ſale will actually begin on the day unleſs the above executions are ſettled.

3X DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cæcil county.

3X DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

Auguſt 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the weſtern ſhore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (alſo ſome negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thouſand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reſerve; there is on the ſaid land, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes, ſituated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fiſhing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent ſorts, beſides apple and peach orchards; this ſeat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year enſuing.—Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that one fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved ſecurity, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchaſes the ſaid land ſhall have immediate poſſeſſion given, with the advantages and profits ariſing from the next year's rent.—The ſale will begin at one o'clock.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private contract may apply to

6 RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

Auguſt 22, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland truſtee in behalf of the creditors of Alexander Ogg, of Calvert county, once more requeſts all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Ogg, on bond, note or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Ogg, are deſired to produce the ſame, properly atteſted, on or before the 14th day of October next. On ſaid day will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Hunting-town, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is ſold, the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the ſaid Ogg, conſiſting of one LOT, and the valuable improvements thereon, where the ſaid Ogg now reſides, which is an excellent ſtand for either the merchant or tavern-keeper, having a well finiſhed dwelling houſe, 28 feet by 20, two rooms above and two below, with a cellar under the whole, lately walled in, likewiſe a kitchen joining the dwelling houſe, and ſeveral out houſes; alſo a complete ſtore houſe joining the dwelling houſe, the ſame dimenſions as the dwelling houſe, with a good ſtore room and compting room, and two rooms above; alſo one other LOT, nearly adjoining, with a framed ſtable thereon, ſufficient for twelve horſes; likewiſe ſix acres meadow ground, horſes, cattle, houſehold and kitchen furniture, one negro man, and one negro woman, &c. The above property is to be ſold upon the following terms, to wit: one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt thereon, to be paid in one year from the day of ſale, and the other half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt thereon, to be paid in two years from the day of ſale. Bonds, with good ſecurity, muſt be given by the purchaſers. The real property will be conveyed to the purchaſers upon full payment of the purchaſe money, and intereſt. 6 w

6X JOHN WOOLF, Truſtee.

Nottingham, Sept. 22, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber, having full power to ſettle the buſineſs of de DRUSINA, RIDDER and CLERK, in America, requeſts, that all perſons indebted to them will ſettle their accounts without delay, and diſcharge the ſame, as a longer indulgence cannot be given. He hopes that the perſons whom it may concern will attend to this notice; if neglected, ſuits will be commenced againſt them at the enſuing courts, without reſpect to perſons. Conſtant attendance will be given at Nottingham, by Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, or

3X JAMES CLERK.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

5 THOMAS H. HANSON, HORATIO BELT.

September 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, to paſs a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Nally to Barton Brawner, Henry Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER, 5 ſon and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Akers's ferry a public road. Sept. 10, 1788. 5

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2179.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1788.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 22.

WE have received no certain intelligence yet of the ſurrender of Nyſlot. This caſtle is exceedingly ſtrong, from its ſituation on the river, where it is built upon a rock. It is actually, however, under a blockade, all the avenues to it being occupied, and every kind of communication cut off. In the north, we underſtand, brigadier baron de Haſtfehr has made good his footing in Ruſſian Finland, and in the ſouth. Major general baron d'Armfelt has landed in Ruſſian Carelia, not far from Louiſa, where many important paſſes have been ſecured, but particularly that of Pyts, upon the frontiers. Theſe two generals have received reinforcements from the head-quarters at Helſingfors; but the grand army is to be headed by his majeſty in perſon.

The prizes we have already taken from the Ruſſians are ſeven in number, and ſaid to be of great value. All the communication between Ruſſian and Swediſh Finland is ſtopped ſince the Ruſſians burned all the bridges upon the rivers.

BERLIN, *July* 26.

By an *eſtaffette*, arrived this day from the court of Ruſſia, we hear that his Swediſh majeſty had hardly reached Finland when the fortreſs of Nyſchloſs ſurrendered to his arms, and the whole garriſon were made priſoners of war. Since this event, his majeſty has laid ſiege to Frederickſham; and ſuch is the general conſternation at Peterſburgh, that many of the principal inhabitants are preparing to ſet off for Moſcow.

The port of Cronſtadt is certainly blocked up by the Swediſh fleet, and every arrangement made to accelerate the departure of the empreſs from Peterſburgh.

PARIS, *Auguſt* 1.

The deputies from Brittany had an audience of his majeſty the day before yeſterday, when they had the honour to preſent their memorial, and were told to remain at Verſailles till a farther ſignification of the royal pleaſure. Yeſterday his majeſty cauſed his anſwer to the ſaid memorial to be delivered. The particulars thereof are kept ſecret; but this we know, that it was an unfavourable one, and that the deputies have received orders to return home in 24 hours.

AMSTERDAM, *Auguſt* 7.

By letters from Antwerp of the 4th inſt. we have received intelligence of a violent commotion in that city, inſomuch that the military were forced to fire upon a numerous body of rioters who had aſſembled before the town-hall. In this affray, three or four perſons loſt their lives, and eight or ten were wounded. It is impoſſible yet to foreſee when or where the miſchief will terminate.

LONDON, *July* 23.

A letter from Douglaſs, Iſle of Man, dated thirteenth of July, ſays, "Yeſterday evening, before four and ſix, ſeveral ſmart ſhocks of an earthquake were felt, accompanied by dreadful thunder and lightning; great ſhoals of fiſh of all ſorts were found upon the ſhore, amongſt which was a ſhark of an uncommon ſize, ſeveral chimnies were demoliſhed, chairs and tables tumbled about the rooms, and a very large hole opened in the earth; no perſon was killed, though many were terribly bruiſed by ſlates and brick from the houſes."

Extract of a letter from Borough Bridge, July 17.

"It has rained here inceſſantly three days and three nights, by which the river Your, has overflowed ſeveral fields on both ſides, and came up a great way into the town, great quantities of hay were carried down, and it is ſaid that the corn will ſuffer very much. Some perſons whoſe habitations were near the river, were in great danger of being loſt, the water having riſen to the height of eight or nine feet in the night; the poor are in very great diſtreſs, many of them having loſt their little houſes."

As dogs are more frequently infected with madneſs in warm weather than at any other ſeaſon, a correſpondent aſſures us, that a cure of that diſtemper, even after ſymptoms of hydrophobia, was performed on a ſon of the baron de Naivir, in the province of Poitou, in France, by the following treatment:—The ſurgeon ſcarified the wound, and then applied tints of lint, dipped in ſtrong mercurial ointment, with which the patient was dreſſed two or three times a day. When the wound had digeſted, for about a week, the bad ſymptoms abated, and a courſe of ſalivation, which continued a month, reſtored him to perfect health.—This young gentleman, being in purſuit of his game, and having occaſion to alight, was attacked by an enraged or mad wolf, which he ſhot, but not before receiving a bite, which tore off the whole calf of his leg. In ſome time the uſual ſymptoms appeared, and the young baron was effectually cured by the above mentioned remedies, which the ſurgeon averred to be never failing, if timely uſed. Salt water bathing, now and then, may ſucceed, in certain caſes and conſtitutions, but cannot abſolutely be depended on; a plentiful local evacuation from the wound, and a powerful and repellant alteration of the blood and juices, are the only ſpecifics in canine madneſs.

Aug. 1. Count Luci, the Pruſſian ambaſſador, at preſent reſiding in London, where he has filled the diplomatic character ever ſince the departure of count Malrhan, is about to give up his embaſſy and return home. The count is a general in the Pruſſian ſervice, much in the favour of his ſovereign, and is wanted at home.

By a letter from Dantzick, dated July 11, we learn, that the captain pacha did not quit his ſhip, until ſhe was near blowing up; and that a Ruſſian ſailor perceiving he did not take his flag with him, had the hardineſs to ſwim on board, and, mounting the rigging whilſt the ſhip was pouring out flames through every port, he brought down the trophy ſafe; and, in conſequence, had the honour to be ſent with it to lay it at the feet of the empreſs, who no doubt will properly reward him.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, July 5.

"The Ruſſian army which was deſtined to attack Oczakow, was, on the 28th of June, but 20 werſtes from that place. We may therefore daily expect accounts of importance from thoſe parts.

"Choczim is moſt likely beſieged by this time, and probably its fate determined one way or other."

The letters from the continent, received yeſterday, ſay, that the courts of Paris, London and Berlin, are certainly engaged in a negotiation to reſtore peace to Europe.

Aug. 2. A woman of faſhion in Dublin, is now a miſerable example through the imprudent uſe of white lead, as a pigment for the face and hands, having loſt the uſe of the latter juſt in the ſame manner as if ſhe had received a paralytic ſtroke, and having naturally a handſome face, dried up into wrinkles. This ſhould be a ſad warning to thoſe who are addicted to the uſe of coſmetics.

Deciſive engagement between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets.

On the 26th of June, the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of 57 ſhips of the line, appeared off the entrance of the Boriſthenes. The Turkiſh fortreſs, Oczakow, ſtands on the weſtern ſide of the river—the Ruſſian fortreſs, Kinburn, lies nearly oppoſite to it, on the eaſtern ſhore.

The prince of Naſſau, commander in chief of the Ruſſian fleet, with vice-admiral Paul Jones, as his ſecond, lay at anchor under the guns of Kinburn, waiting for the Turks, who ſeemed diſpoſed to attack them. The ſea ran very high, and the wind was ſtrong on the Ruſſian ſhore. The old Turkiſh admiral, under theſe diſadvantages, had the madneſs to enter the mouth of the river. The Ruſſian commanders ſuffered him to take this ſtep without moleſtation; but no ſooner were the Turks completely embayed, than the prince of Naſſau and his colleague began to move.

The firing on both ſides, at the firſt onſet was tremendous; but for want of both ſkill and diſcipline, the largeſt ſhips of the Turkiſh fleet preſently run aground, particularly the ſhips of the Turkiſh admiral and vice-admiral.

The Ruſſian ſquadron now grappled with the Turks. The conflict was dreadful. The batteries on the ſhore, as well as the ſhips, all joining in the fight. The Turks defended themſelves with aſtoniſhing reſolution; but very few of their ſhips could gain the Black Sea. Some ran for ſhelter under the guns of Oczakow. The capital ſhips, on board of which were the Turkiſh admiral and vice-admiral, and three other ſhips of the line, were blown up.—The old captain pacha eſcaped in a ſmall boat.—Many of the ſmaller veſſels were driven on ſhore, and the whole fleet was entirely ſeparated. The Ruſſians got poſſeſſion of the admiral's flag, and have taken four thouſand priſoners.

A report was current at Vienna, when the laſt letters came away, dated the 10th inſtant, that the French ambaſſador at Conſtantinople had offered the divan the following terms, in order to eſtabliſh a peace:

1ſt. That Ruſſia ſhall renounce the poſſeſſion of the Crimea, and put this iſland under the protection and dependence of the Sublime Porte.

2d. That the king of France will take upon him to engage the Porte to cede to the empreſs, as an equivalent for the Crimea, all Beſſarabia, including the fortreſs of Bender.

3d. That Moldavia and Wallachia ſhall be declared independent republics, and be governed by their boyards; and

4th. That all other things ſhall be put on the footing they were on the 1ſt of May, 1775, after the peace of Kinnardgi, and that the emperor having entered the war as an ally of the empreſs, ſhe ſhall ſettle for the re-payment of his expences.

By yeſterday's mail we learn, that hoſtilities have actually commenced in Finland; and that the Swediſh ambaſſador has been ordered to retire from Peterſburgh, within the ſame ſpace of time that was allowed the Ruſſian ambaſſador to depart from Stockholm.

The Dutch are about to prepare to ſend out to Trincomale, 2000 foot and 200 artillery men.——The late declaration of the French cabinet,—"Of its having been their intention to fall on Trincomale, with all the force they could collect in India, had a war taken place laſt autumn," has led the Dutch to the above neceſſary and important ſtep.

Aug. 5. A private letter from Madrid informs us, that a number of conſiderable merchants in that metropolis are making application to government for patronage and aſſiſtance in a ſcheme for the eſtabliſhment of a Spaniſh Eaſt India company.

The king of Sweden has lately publiſhed an edict, prohibiting the uſe of torture within his dominions, as being both inimical to juſtice and the intereſts of humanity. Thus another link in the chain of Gothic tyranny is broken, nor is it expected that the other parts will long remain. The annihilation of the Baſtile will probably be the next ſacrifice to the ſpirit of benevolence and freedom.

The Ruſſian navy has been repreſented as very little ſuperior to thoſe of either the Swedes or Danes. This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the empreſs has paid to her marine in the reign of 25 years, has been ſuch as to make it nearly at leaſt a match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty ſail of the line is the loweſt calculation.

Poſitive information is ſaid to have been received by the Swediſh miniſter at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empreſs of Ruſſia, and a ſhip laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

It is certain the ambaſſadors of the two courts have left their reſpective ſituations, and are returned home, and advices are hourly expected of ſome engagement or battle having happened between theſe two powers.

Both Pruſſia and Denmark will probably be involved in this conteſt.

Aug. 8. A letter from Seringapatam, dated Auguſt, and communicated by a perſon of reſpectability, informs us as follows:—

That Tippoo, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and ſowing diviſions amongſt their chiefs, to prevent the renewal of the confederacy againſt him, returned to Seringapatam, and occupied himſelf wholly in completing his preparations for war. That a ſhort time ago he gave particular injunctions to all his Aumildars, &c. to collect the balances due from the Ryotts to the Circar; and has ordered all the arrears due to his army to be diſcharged. He has laid immenſe quantities of military ſtores and proviſions in all his ſea-ports, and in all the forts leading to the Carnatic, particularly Bangaloor, Savendroog, and Huſour. He has added thirty thouſand hullocks to the complement of his artillery, which are now in training, and has a body of 500 camels, each carrying a ſmall piece of cannon on his back, which are exerciſed every day, and the number is to be augmented to 2000. In his ſtores are a lack of Rechaor arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more. He is enliſting men in every part of his dominions, but receives thoſe only of high caſt, or of approved bravery.—The following is a liſt of his army:

26,000 ſtable horſes.
53,000 regular infantry.
50,000 irregular ditto, matchlocks, &c.
30,000 laſcars and artificers.

Several of his officers are very much diſcontented, and only wait a favourable opportunity of revolting.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, July 12.

"A courier diſpatched from the army on the 1ſt, is arrived with the agreeable news of a ſecond glorious victory being obtained by the Ruſſian fleet over that of the Turks, in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, attended with advantages infinitely ſuperior to thoſe we obtained on the memorable 18th of June; and of thoſe advantages we hope to be able to give a complete detail in a day or two.

"Yeſterday, in conſequence of the ſignal triumph thus gained over the arms of the Porte in the Black Sea, a ſolemn Te Deum was ſung in the cathedral of this city, in the preſence of the empreſs and the whole court."

Aug. 11. Letters from Bohopol of the 14th ult. bring accounts that the Ruſſian fleet on the 13th, at three o'clock in the morning, attacked again and completely beat that of the Turks, and burnt four of the largeſt ſhips and ten frigates; the reſt eſcaped into the open ſea; the action laſted till noon. Oczakow is now attacked by ſea, and the Ruſſian camp is but ſeven werſtes from the place.—Prince Potemkin has reconnoitred Oczakow in perſon, and the Turks made a briſk ſally, but were repulſed. The Turks are drove out of the outer-works, the ſuburbs are burnt, and the Ruſſian chaſſeurs on foot encamped on the ſpot. The garriſon is deprived of freſh water, as the Ruſſians are

in poſſeſſion of all the ſources from whence they obtain.

SWEDES AND RUSSIANS.

We have already given notice, that hoſtilities were actually commenced between the Ruſſians and the Swedes. That notice has ſince been verified by various accounts arrived of a general engagement that took place between the Swediſh and the Ruſſian ſquadrons in the Baltic, on the 17th of laſt month; the former being under the command of the duke of Sudermania, the latter of admiral Greig. The following are the particulars, as they come from the Swedes. The Ruſſian accounts have not yet had time to arrive.

The Swediſh fleet conſiſted of fifteen ſhips of the line; the Ruſſian fleet of ſeventeen. They came in ſight near the iſland of Houghland, and an engagement ſoon afterwards took place. The action commenced about five P. M. and continued till midnight, when the Ruſſian fleet was diſperſed. The iſſue of the engagement proved to be, that the Swedes had ſunk one Ruſſian man of war and taken another of 74 guns, and 780 men. The duke of Sudermania went next day into Sweabourg, with a ſhip of his fleet miſſing. It is thought that the victory would have been more complete on the part of the Swediſh admiral, had not the diſproportion of force in reſpect to the ſize and number of ſhips been ſo great between the two fleets. The account adds, that the Ruſſian fleet is much ſhattered, while that of the Swedes has been very little damaged. The action took place about four ten miles off Reval, in Livonia.

It is ſaid that the Swediſh ſhips were much ſmaller than the Ruſſians, having only three ſhips of 70 guns each, the others only ſixty, whereas the Ruſſians had one of eighty-four, two of eighty, and ſeveral of ſeventy-four, beſides which the Ruſſians had the wind in their favour during the whole engagement. The Ruſſian ſhip taken is the vice-admiral's.—The number of killed and wounded on board the Swediſh fleet is not known yet, but they write in general terms, that the engagement was very ſevere and bloody; it began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 17th of July, and laſted upwards of 7 hours.

Another account ſays, the Ruſſians loſt four frigates, and ſeveral tranſports; and that as ſoon as the Swediſh fleet was refitted, which they expected would be completed in leſs than a week, the duke of Sudermania meant to purſue his advantage, and ſeek the Ruſſian fleet.

There is a report, and we give it merely as ſuch, that admiral Greig was killed in the engagement between the Ruſſians and the Swedes.

Aug. 12. Diſpatches are preparing to be ſent to all the Britiſh ſettlements and dependencies in foreign parts, on account of the very material alteration that is likely to take place in the ſituation of the affairs of Europe.

Aug. 15. The two ſecretaries of ſtate have, by order of his majeſty, given the moſt unequivocal aſſurances to the Ruſſian and Swediſh ambaſſadors, that it is the confirmed intention of the Britiſh court to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent diſpute between Ruſſia and Sweden: nor will any veſſel whatever be permitted to be fitted out in any of the ports of Great-Britain, for the purpoſes of war, other neighbouring courts continuing to obſerve the ſame conduct.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *September* 17.

There ſeems to be a tradition among ſome of the Indians, reſpecting the bible, and the way how they came into America.

A ſober intelligent Indian, inquired of an Engliſh trader, when in one of the Indian towns, whether the Engliſh had not a book (meaning the bible) among them; and being informed that they had, the Indian told the Engliſhman, that that book was once or long ago theirs; and that, ſo long as they kept it and acted according to it, their God was kind to them, and they proſpered; but that the white people, (which is a general name they call other nations by that are white), at length bought it of the Indians, whereby they learned a great many things and proſpered; while the Indians on the other hand, began to decline from the time they ſold it; and that their God being very angry with them for parting with this book, left them, and then other nations began to uſe them very ill, ſo that they were expoſed to many hardſhips, and ſuffered many things at their hands; but, however, that their God, at length, taking pity on them, brought or directed to this country of America; that one of the Indians, who went before them, tried the depth of it by a long pole or reed, which he had in his hand, and found it too deep for them to wade—Upon their being non-pluſſed, and not knowing what way to get it, their God made a bridge over the water in one night, by which they paſſed over ſafe; and that next morning, after they were all over, God took away the bridge.

The ſame Indian repreſented the future ſtate of good or bad men, to the trader, in this manner; that all the Indians, who were good when they died, went in one or two days, to a fine pleaſant place, where there was prepared every thing that was good to eat and drink, and to give ſweet repoſe or reſt, and that when they awaked from ſleep, they found another different courſe, conſiſting of a great variety of things, moſt pleaſant and agreeable to the taſte, and that in this, pleaſurable manner they ſpent their beings; but ſuch as were bad i. e. did bad things, when they died, went in one or two days to a very bad place, which he repreſented as the moſt diſagreeable—the very reverſe of the other—where they were as miſerable as the others were happy, having nothing to eat or drink, though very hungry, without any enjoyment of reſt by ſleep.

WINCHESTER, *September* 24.

A correſpondent informs us of a ſpring, in Berkely county, on the road leading from this town to Shepherd's-town, the virtues of which have been but recently diſcovered. He affirms theſe waters are ſuperior in quality, in many diſorders, to thoſe of the warm ſprings, and that two infirm gentlemen, of his acquaintance, who had drank thereof, experienced their ſalutary effects in a great degree. This ſpring has attracted the notice of travellers by a remarkable ſulphurous ſmell which iſſues therefrom, and which is perceivable at a conſiderable diſtance before they approach it.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 16.

To prevent the public being deceived by the ſtate of the number polled for each candidate at the election for Baltimore-town, and any miſrepreſentation of facts to the prejudice of the candidates, a correſpondent deſires the public to be aſſured, that a more improper and diſorderly election was never held in this ſtate, except at the election of members for that town to the late ſtate convention.—On the *firſt* day doctor M'Henry and Coulter's party *paraded* through the town, with a body of ſailors carrying a ſhip and pilot boat, with drums beating, fifes playing, and colours flying, followed by a large body of reſpectable characters, merchants and gentlemen, and a very large number of perſons not entitled to vote, and the whole body took poſſeſſion of the polls, at the hour appointed for taking the votes, and kept poſſeſſion the whole day, and ALL ACCESS TO THE HUSTINGS DEPENDED ON THEIR PLEASURE. On the *ſecond* day of the election, the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen (a reſpectable number of citizens, and *all voters* except ſome *very few*) took poſſeſſion of the huſtings, but were forced from their ſtation by violence, and many of them were beat, and groſsly abuſed, by perſons *not voters*, encouraged and aſſiſted by others. From the whole conduct of M'Henry and Coulter's party a great number of *peaceable* citizens were deterred, and prevented from coming to the huſtings; MANY MADE THE ATTEMPT IN VAIN. Hand-bills were diſperſed, every evening, through the town, threatening to *publiſh* the names of thoſe, who voted for Chaſe and M'Mechen, "AS ENEMIES TO THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT." The real ſenſe of Baltimore-town cannot be determined by the election, as it cannot be aſcertained in whoſe favour the greater number of LEGAL votes would have been, if the election had been conducted in a proper and legal manner.—If this election can be ſupported, Baltimore-town can no longer boaſt of the greateſt privilege of freemen,—THE FREEDOM OF ELECTION. The repreſentatives of Maryland will never give countenance to this election.—The precedent ſtrikes deep, for if ſuch violence be permitted in Baltimore-town, the like violence will ſoon be practiſed in the counties.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the houſe of delegates in the enſuing general aſſembly, and ſheriffs, viz.

For Anne-Arundel county, Richard Harwood, John F. Mercer, Jeremiah T. Chaſe and Nicholas Worthington, Eſquires.——Benjamin Howard, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Charles county, John Parnham, George Dent, Henry H. Chapman and William Hanſon M'Pherſon, Eſquires.——Thomas A. Dyſon, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Baltimore county, Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, of Wm. Thomas C. Deye, and Edward Cockey, Eſquires.——Thomas Rutter, jun. Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Dorcheſter county, William Murray, James Shaw, Moſes Le Compte and James Steele, Eſquires.——John Eccleſton, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Prince George's county, David Craufurd, Walter Bowie, George Digges, and Robert Bowie, Eſquires.——Edward L. Wailes, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Frederick county, Richard Potts, Abraham Faw, John M'Pherſon and John Gwinn, Eſquires.——Peter Mantz, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Worceſter county, John S. Purnell, Benjamin Dennis, William Purnell and James Houſton, Eſquires.——Zadock Sturgis, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Waſhington county, Thomas Sprigg, Henry Shryock, Ignatius Taylor and John Lynn, Eſquires.——Daniel Stull, Eſquire, ſheriff.

No other returns have yet come to hand, but we are informed that the following gentlemen are elected.

For St Mary's county, Samuel Abell, Uriah Forreſt, Charles Chilton and George Thomas, Eſquires.——Philip Ford, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Kent county, William Tilghman, John Comegys, Philip Read and Richard Miller, Eſquires.——Edward Worrell, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Calvert county, William Fitzhugh, jun. Thomas Gantt, Alexander Fraizer and Thomas Blake, Eſquires——John Brooke, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Queen-Anne's county, James Tilghman, James Hollyday, John Seney and Clement Sewell, Eſquires.——Jonathan Seney, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Harford county, Benjamin B. Norris. Aquila Scott, William Pinkney and John L. Webſter, Eſquires.——William Oſborn, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Caroline county, Nathaniel Potter, Thomas Maſon, Charles Emory and Peter Edmondſon, Eſquires.——Thomas Hughlett, Eſquire, ſheriff.

For Baltimore-town, James M'Henry and John Coulter, Eſquires.

For Montgomery county, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Cramphin, jun. Lawrence Oneale and Willam Dorſey, Eſquires.——Benjamin Jones, Eſquire, ſheriff.

"The melancholy fate of NICHOLAS DORSEY, Eſquire, of Elk-Ridge, (who was killed, on Tueſday the 7th inſtant, by a fall from his horſe, on his return from Annapolis), has impreſſed the public mind with ſtrong emotions of grief.—His patriot heart warmly intereſted him in public meaſures, and, although he thought with freedom, and acted with firmneſs, yet the purity of his motives ſecured him from the malevolence of party—He had many friends, but no enemies, and the hearts of his opponents have equally ſympathized on this unhappy occaſion—The vigour of manly age—health—prudent and induſtrious conduct—indeed every pleaſing circumſtance combined to attach this father, huſband and friend--to life--to a large and beloved family—to numerous relations and connexions, and the event is one of thoſe awful diſpenſations, that ſeem calculated to avert the eye of human inquiry, with a trembling uncertainty, from the inſcrutable ways of Divine Providence."

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, near Snowden's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, with all the ſtock and utenſils thereon, containing two hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a very good meadow; likewiſe a complete mill-ſeat, with two very good mills, a griſt and ſaw-mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. For further particulars inquire of

October 14, 1788. 7 RICHARD JONES.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons. E. B.

10 15

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,

And OTHER PROPERTY, For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6 w 1 G. B. CAUSIN.

JOHN HYDE,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a ſhop in Conduit-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes BOOTS and SHOES in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, and from the experience he has had, and ſerving his time with Mr WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, that he is qualified for the taſk.

N. B. JOURNEYMEN are wanted at the above buſineſs. 1

October 2, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers having been appointed, by the honourable the chancellor, truſtees for GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, hereby give notice, that they will attend at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis, on the 24th day of October, for the purpoſe of receiving claims againſt the ſaid Smith, and requeſt that the creditors will bring or ſend in their accounts on that day, that they may be enabled to proceed with the buſineſs.

1X SAMUEL CHEW, WILLIAM KILTY.

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HARD JONES.

October 8, 1788.

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E. B.

, October 6, 1788.

O E S,
PROPERTY,
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, at Benfield, the place

HORSES, COWS and
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and FODDER made
be SOLD, at Causin-
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G. B. CAUSIN.

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October 2, 1788.
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ITH, hereby give notice,
Mann's, in Annapolis, on
for the purpose of receiving
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their accounts on that day,
to proceed with the busi-

SAMUEL CHEW,
WILLIAM KILTY.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions--and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 1

Seven Mountains, Anne-Arundel county, October 9, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about two miles above the mouth of Magothy river, on the bay, a SCHOONER, supposed to be about three or four years old, about thirty feet keel, depth of hold and breadth of beam in proportion, her mainsail and jib almost new, her foresail much used; a compass, two old blankets, an iron bolt and some old rope, was all that was found in her. From the dangerous situation that the above schooner was found in, it is supposed that she was taken in a clandestine manner from the owner; she is in the possession of William Worthington. The owner may have her again upon proving property and paying charges, by applying to

Wm Worthington JOHN NORRIS. 1

ON Friday the 31st of October, 1788, will be run for over the course near Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the Jockey Club purse; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Saturday the 1st of November, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse; three horses to start each day or no race; the winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day, eight dollars, and for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day at 11 o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race. 1

September 9, 1788.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly after this notice has been published eight weeks, to pass a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Nally to Barton Brawner, Henry Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER,
6 son and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

October 4, 1788.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, in the State of Maryland, are hereby informed, that the 17th Instant is appointed for a Meeting of the said Society, at Annapolis; on which Day I have it in Charge, earnestly to request their punctual Attendance.

2X JOHN KILTY, Secretary.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE vestry and parishioners of All Saints parish, intend to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to assess the pews of the church for the maintenance of a minister. 8 w

Signed, per order,

2 SAMUEL MEAD, Register.

September 25, 1788.

MR. JOHN EVERSFIELD died in my debt, to the amount of 24,640 lb crop tobacco, and due in the year 1782, and, at the sale of his personal estate, May 2, 1786, I bought articles to the amount of thirty-six pounds ten shillings currency, and gave the estate credit for the money, not knowing but captain Fielder Bowie, who acted for the widow, would agree to it. Some time afterwards, captain Fielder Bowie asked me for my bond for the above sum. I agreed to his proposal, and gave him my bond, payable nine months after the above date; which was the time allotted those who had purchased at the sale to make payment. Afterwards we, who are the creditors, and have not got executions against the aforesaid estate, thought it proper to petition the chancellor for a sale of the real estate, as the personal estate was not sufficient for to pay the debt; I likewise mentioned my claim on the back of the petition, making mention of the above sum received of the personal estate, which I gave my bond for. Captain Fielder Bowie told me sometime ago, he would give my bond to some of the creditors who had got executions against the above-mentioned estate. This is therefore to give notice to all persons having claims against the aforesaid estate, not to receive my bond, for I will not pay it. As witness my hand,

2 DANIEL M'CLIESH.

WILL be RUN FOR, on the 22d of October, over a good course near PISCATAWAY, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding,—Heats Two Miles each—Weight for Age, agreeably to the Rules of the Annapolis Jockey Club.—On the Day following, will be run for, over the same Course, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TEN POUNDS, free as above,—Heats Two Miles each. The Horses to be entered with Colonel Beanes, the Evening preceding the Day of their Running. Subscribers to pay One Shilling in the Pound Entrance, and Non-subscribers double. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes. 2X

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the course near Annapolis, on Thursday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules established by the said club, with this alteration only, that any person, not a member of the club, may start his horse, mare or gelding, for the purse, on paying one shilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purse should his horse win.

Those members of the club, who have not paid up their subscriptions fully, are requested to pay their respective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the same.

The members of the club are requested to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at nine o'clock the morning of the race. 8

FOR SALE,

THE following property lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly belonging to JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of PHILADELPHIA, deceased, to wit: one moiety of lot No. 51, lying on South-East-street, on which there is a good brick house, with other valuable and necessary improvements; the lot is agreeably situated, and is in a public and in an healthy part of the town, and of course convenient to the transacting of business in almost any line; and lot No. 72, lying on Church and Francis streets, whereon there are two good brick houses, one of which is calculated for two tenements, and to each of which tenements, as likewise to the other house, there are sundry necessary out improvements, and on which there is also a small framed house; this lot lies in a part of the town much frequented, and is conveniently situated to the carrying on the mercantile business, or any other kind; the whole of this lot will be sold together, or divided, as will best suit the purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in George-town.

3 JAMES LINGAN.

August 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next sitting, to confirm his title to a TRACT of LAND, lying in Worcester county, late in the possession of William Hopewell, deceased.

7 LAMBERT HYLAND.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Saturday the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted, in order to discharge his just debts,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES and STOCK, consisting of black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs; also a quantity of Indian corn, rye and wheat. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor of
3 ROBERT DAVIDG.

Charles county, September 9, 1788.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 18th day of October next,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, in Piscataway-town, situated on a lot of near two acres, in an advantageous part of the town for any kind of public business; also ten or fifteen unimproved lots, containing one acre each; for the improved lot 3 years, and for those unimproved 2 years, credit will be given. Bond with interest and approved security will be required.

5X B. REEDER.

September 17, 1788.

By order of the general assembly, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY ONLY, on the state-house hill, in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 21st of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A QUANTITY of OLD MILITARY STORES, consisting of Tents, Old Iron, Spike Nails, Crow Bars, Axes, Camp Kettles, 56 lb Weights, Old Rigging, some Soldiers Cloathing, a few Sets of Damaged Harness, a Large Ducking Piece, some Salt-Petre, and a few small Gun Flints fit for Fowling Pieces.

5X C. RICHMOND, Aud. Gen.

Alexandria, September 1, 1788.

THE subscribers for shares in the PATOWMACK COMPANY, are called upon to pay into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer to said company, on or before the 10th day of October next, five pounds *per cent.* on each and every share subscribed by them respectively.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD, } Directors.

N. B. The PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS think necessary to inform the SUBSCRIBERS, that it is with the greatest reluctance they make this additional call, and that nothing but the apprehension of suspending the work at this favourable season could induce them to it. They have reason to flatter themselves that no other demand will be made until all the delinquent subscribers are compelled to comply with those already made, as every necessary step has been taken to this end, agreeably to the laws passed in the states of Virginia and Maryland for that purpose. 3X

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an osnabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lasting breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

4 J. H. STONE.

September 1, 1788.

THE subscribers mean to petition the next general assembly to make good a title to one thousand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the state of Maryland to their respective wives.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
6 HORATIO BELT.

Sept. 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Saint Peter's parish in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church stands, to the said vestry and their successors for ever.

6 JOSEPH MARTIN, Register.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cæcil county.

4 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the justices of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Akers's ferry a public road. 6 Sept. 10, 1788.

By his Excellency
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented by Nathan Soper, of Prince-George's county, planter, that some time in the month of October last, he had a tobacco house, full of tobacco and other property, consumed by fire in the night; that on the evening preceding this misfortune, a tobacco house belonging to Notley Young, Esq; full of tobacco, in which the said Soper (being manager for Mr. Young) was interested, had likewise been destroyed by fire; that further, on the twenty-eighth day of August last he lost seven stacks of wheat and rye in the same manner, and at the same time he had a new tobacco house, containing a quantity of packed tobacco and other valuable property, set on fire, which last he by a timely discovery prevented from being consumed: And whereas the said Soper declares himself firmly persuaded that these misfortunes have not been occasioned by accident, but that they have proceeded from some person or persons maliciously bent on effecting his ruin: I have therefore, with the advice of the council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid outrages, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof.

GIVEN under the seal of the state of Maryland, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

3 W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. Johnson, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,
3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

21 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber (a security for Samuel Lucket, late inspector of Chickamuxon warehouse, and since an insolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authorising him to sell, and apply to his own use, two hogsheads of tobacco in said warehouse, inspected some time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in some degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in consequence of his suretyship.

5 BEN. BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now stands to Wood Land point, on said creek. Application will also be made to the next general assembly, by the sufferers, to be reimbursed their loss on eighty-two hogsheads of tobacco, damaged in said Piles warehouse by the fresh and tide on the 24th of July last.

Notice is likewise hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now stands to a place of safety. Application will also be made to the next general assembly, by the sufferers, to be reimbursed their loss on eighty hogsheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the said Cedar Point warehouse, and washed out of the same by the tide on the 24th day of July last.

6

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old customers, that he has supplied himself with a parcel of valuable timber of the best quality, and materials, for the carriage making business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions. Those who please to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Corn-hill-street, Annapolis.

4

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and Co.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

40

August 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the western shore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (also some negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thousand acres and is part of Delabrooke Manor, except about ninety acres of the Reserve; there is on the said land, a good dwelling house, barn, and several other convenient houses, situated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fishing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent sorts, besides apple and peach orchards; this seat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year ensuing.—Such as are inclined to purchase may observe, that one fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved security, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchases the said land shall have immediate possession given, with the advantages and profits arising from the next year's rent.—The sale will begin at one o'clock.—Any person inclinable to purchase by private contract may apply to

7 RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
for Francis Lewis Taney.

Bennett's-Point, Queen-Anne's county, August 15, 1788.

Pursuant to the last will of Richard Bennett Lloyd, Esq; deceased, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

ALL that valuable body of LAND, containing upwards of four thousand acres, lying in Talbot county, on the Head of Wye river, and adjoining Wye mill. It will be laid off in lots, from 300 to 500 acres each. Also, on the same day will be exposed to sale, a number of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and the stock of cattle, horses, hogs and plantation utensils. The whole will be sold on credit, at PUBLIC SALE, and further particulars made known on the day, by

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee and Adm.

N. B. Should the day appointed for the sale of the above property prove wet, it will commence on the next fair day, and continue till the whole be sold. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, on the farm adjoining Wye church.

5

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law to establish the general court for the eastern shore of this state at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal so much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the said eastern shore court to be held at Talbot court-house until a town shall be laid out at Dover, and a court-house and prison there erected, after which the said court for the eastern shore shall be for ever held at Dover.

9

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Saint Margaret's, Westminster parish, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents arising from the glebes of the said parish towards payment of a debt due from the said parish to the reverend William Hanna, late of the said parish, deceased. 8w

6 Signed, per order,
BENJAMIN FISH, Register.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship Willing Tom, captain George Jeffery, from London, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

3

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead-letters.

SARAH ALLEN, Mount-Airy; Armstrong and Taylor, George Asquith, Saint Mary's county.

John Beall, Osborn Brashears, Prince-George's county; George or Thomas Brown, near Upper-Marlborough; Jonathan Burch, Piscataway; William Benson, Somerset county; reverend John Bowie, near Cambridge; Daniel Ballard, Princess-Anne; John Beale Bordley, Basil Brown, Wye-river.

Mr. Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; Sampson Crane, Hunting creek; Thomas Coffy, Marlborough; The Commander of the ship William, lying in Patuxent; Thomas Cashel, Kent-Island; Richard Carns, Saint Mary's county; Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Prince-George's county; Walter Brooke Cox, Nottingham; G. B. Causin (2), Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chase, near Port-Tobacco.

Mr. Davison, Patt. Dunn, Annapolis.

Robert Ewing, Patrick Ewing, Cambridge.

Reverend Colin Ferguson, Washington college; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Kent-Island; William Fitzhugh, William Fitzhugh, jun. Calvert county; Thomas Freeman (2), Saint Mary's county.

Alexander Gunn, Annapolis; Andrew Garaty, Upper-Marlborough; Neuf Germain, Piscataway; Lansdail Godfrey, near Port-Tobacco; Joshua Gregg, care of Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco Mills; Thomas Grahame, Lower-Marlborough; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county.

Mrs. Hesselius (2), John Harris, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Nottingham; William Hobkirk, near Nottingham; Joseph Hancock, Dr. Leonard Hollyday, sen. care of Frank Leeke, Upper-Marlborough; Clement Hill (2), near Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Harwood, 3d, (2), Lower-Marlborough; Thomas Haskins, Dorsett county.

Rinaldo Johnson, Prince-George's county; Daniel Jenifer, Charles county.

John Knapp (2), Annapolis; John King, near Port-Tobacco; William Kelly, Caroline county.

Captain Joseph Leonard, Patuxent; Cornelia Lansdale, Queen-Anne; George R. Leiper, Piscataway; James Leonard, Port-Tobacco; John D. Lock, Saint Mary's county; John Laing, Vienna.

John Meara, Annapolis; William M'Leod, Benedict; Alexander M'Callum, Talbot county; William M'Bryde, David M'Grath, Somerset county.

David Osborn, Port-Tobacco.

Thomas Pownall, Edward Poole, Gershom Patton, Annapolis; Dr. Robert Pottinger, Prince-George's county; William Pierce (2), Lower-Marlborough.

John Rogers, Henry Ridgely, John Randall (3), captain Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis; William Richardson, Caroline county.

John Shanks, Annapolis; Solomon Sparrow, Queen-Anne; Peter Savary, Prince-George's county; Alexander Scott (2), Port-Tobacco; Thomas Skinner, Somerset county.

Elizabeth Topping, Annapolis; Samuel Tyler, Prince-George's county; John Bapt. Thompson, Charles county; Dekar Thompson, Caroline county.

Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne.

Mr. Wilmot, John Rae Wright, Elizabeth Wright, Mary Watson, care of Thomas Rutland, Annapolis; Charles Warfield, near Annapolis; William Welch, Anne-Arundel county; Eleanor Wrightson, Prince-George's county; John Weems, Upper-Marlborough; reverend John Weems, Port-Tobacco; John Weems, Calvert county; David Wilson, Worcester county.

Nicholas Young, Piscataway.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the Money, as none will be delivered without.

2

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general assembly at November session, that a law may pass for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

3 ISAAC REYNOLDS.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

5 ROBERT WILSON.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2180.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1788.

TANGIERS, *June* 24.

SOME time ago the emperor left the capital, marching from province to province, at the head of his troops, to punish the partizans of his two sons; this he does by fire and sword, without mercy; he has already sacrificed one entire village to his vengeance by setting it on fire, and burning the women, children and every thing in it; such as had the good fortune to escape the flames, were instantly put to the sword. But in spite of the terror which his arms every where carried, he met with a party near Mequinez, who offered him battle, and he lost several of his men before he won the day. Prayers are put up in all the mosques, for success to his Mooriſh majesty; at the same time that curses are uttered against his two sons. It is his majesty's desire that his third son be declared his successor.

ZARSKOER SELO, *July* 10.

The report of our second complete victory over the Turks, in the Black Sea, is confirmed by an official letter our court has received from the prince de Potemkin, dated the 30th ult. two days after the engagement.

It now appears that six of the enemy's ships of the line have been burned, and two more driven upon a sand bank, where they went to the bottom. Thirty other vessels, after having been greatly damaged, with great difficulty escaped till they reached the protection of the cannon of Oczakow. Among the vessels that were burned are those of the captain pacha and vice-admiral. The admiral's grand flag and streamer are in our hands as trophies of victory. Upwards of 3000 men were made prisoners; and the number of killed was equally great. Our loss, on the contrary, is but trifling. The captain pacha, we learn, is now moored off Varna, with the remainder of his shattered fleet. The prince de Potemkin speaks highly in his dispatches of the valour of the prince de Nassau-Siegen, who had the honour to command on this important occasion, as also of the dauntless courage with which he was supported by rear admiral Alexiano.

WARSAW, *July* 12.

From all accounts it appears, that the glory of the two late grand actions is solely due to the prince de Nassau, Paul Jones having been more shy in both the engagements than even the captain pacha appeared to be. It likewise appears, that Paul Jones, after having settled the plan of attack with the prince of Nassau, took the command of the right of the fleet, a Dutch officer that of the left, and the Prince himself commanded the centre.

BERLIN, *July* 12.

The king has appointed the marquis de Luchesini to succeed the baron d'Alvensleben as ambassador at the Hague, the latter having received orders to repair to the court of London, in that capacity, as successor of the compte de Lusi, who is immediately to resume his military functions.

For some time past, our police has been particularly watchful of the motions of a certain recent visitor to this capital, a Pole by birth; and yesterday he was arrested on a charge of having endeavoured to seduce some of our most useful manufacturers into foreign countries.

VERSAILLES, *July* 21.

Advices are this day received at court, that the fleet fitted out from Pondicherry for the purpose of restoring the king of Cochinchina to his throne, had proceeded to sea, with 1500 able seamen on board, and an excellent train of artillery. There can be little doubt of their success; but certain intelligence of it cannot be expected for seven or probably eight months.

The foreign regiment ordered to join our troops in India is still at Morlaix, waiting for the promised transports to be conducted thither. From Morlaix this regiment will probably proceed to Brest, where a ship of the line is fitted out, in order, it is said, to convey home our present oriental ambassador.

VIENNA, *August* 2.

Accounts received from the Russian army, mention a third engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets, in the Dnieper, on the 12th of July last, in which the Turks lost a frigate, a large gun boat and a galley. The captain pacha was forced to quit the mouth of the Dnieper, and on the following night the prince of Nassau began the bombardment of Oczakow, with such success as to set fire to the town in various places. Prince Potemkin had likewise invested it by land; but as his heavy artillery was not then arrived, he had not been able to begin a regular siege.

Aug. 6. By the last accounts from Choczim, we learn, that the provision in that fortress having been entirely destroyed by the fire from the batteries, the prince de Cobourg, and general Saltikow on the 26th of July summoned the place to surrender; but the garrison having desired a delay of three days for deliberation, and a suspension of hostilities, their request was complied with.——[*London Gazette.*]

LONDON, *August* 2.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 18.

"We have no news of any consequence stirring here; the whole talk runs on the affairs of Russia in the north, but reports are too various to place any dependence on them. Sweden and Denmark are justly jealous of the growing power of Russia, and seem jointly determined on some steps to prevent the consequences that would ensue from too great an accession of power. Before the winter arrives, seven ships will go from hence to the Cape and Ceylon, with troops and stores."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 14.

"The summer heats were never known to be greater in this capital than at present; and our accounts from Hungary bring remarkable accounts of the intenseness of the weather eastward; which is greatly to be attributed to the want of rain for several weeks. At Buda, men and cattle have dropt down dead from the heat. This retards all operations of a vigorous nature."

The last letters from Bengal inform us, that the monsoons on the Malabar coast have been very heavy. The rains have poured down in torrents, accompanied by heavy gales of wind, and continual thunder and lightning, which has done damage amongst the cattle. The face of the country, however, exhibits a fine prospect of the most plentiful crops that have been known for many years.

By the same channel we are informed, that great revolutions have happened in Persia, which promise to be productive of the best consequences to commerce in general, to the maritime branch of this country in particular, and prove the means of humbling the haughty and mercenary scherif of Mecca, and what is of still more importance, may facilitate the long wished for opening of a passage to Europe by the Red Sea.

Aug. 5. Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish minister at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

Aug. 6. A formal declaration of war is expected soon to be made by his Swedish majesty against the empress of all the Russias. This will probably develope a very intricate and complicated mass of political negotiation, and disclose alliances that may make the Autocratice tremble on her throne!

Hostilities have actually commenced between the Swedes and Russians, in which the latter were the aggressors. The first skirmish was on the night of the 28th of June, near the island of Kitulan-Salo.

An attack was also made by the Russians on the 29th, in Carelie, in Finland.

The Swedish fleet at sea consists of 30 ships of the line, 29 gallies, and 77 xebecks.

Aug. 11. The Russian man of war taken by the Swedes, is La Jenekil of 72 guns: the Russian ship sunk in the engagement, is La Paticarque of sixty-eight guns.

The Swedish man of war missing after the engagement when the fleet went for Helsinfors, but whether taken or lost is not yet certain, is the Prince Gustavus, commanded by captain Wachmeister, and was the van ship at the beginning of the combat.

Basliko, the messenger to England, arrived in London from Berlin on Sunday last, and was dispatched at five o'clock to his majesty at Cheltenham, although the regular messenger was to set off express by the mail-coach, as usual, at six the same night. Upon his return a council was held, and the messenger was immediately dispatched for Berlin.

Since which, we are informed by our correspondent in Holland, that orders have actually been given by the Danish government, for supplying their ally, the empress of Russia, with the naval and military force, as stipulated by the subsisting treaty between Denmark and the court of Petersburgh, which has been formally announced to the Swedish minister at Copenhagen, by order of the prince royal.

Upon receiving this very unwelcome piece of news, the Swedish ambassador at the court of Denmark dispatched the same evening two couriers—one to the king his master, in Finland; the other to Berlin.

Aug. 12. Advices from Petersburgh, by yesterday's mail, state, that the Swedish ambassador resident there, has presented a memorial on the part of the king his master, offering to make peace with Russia, on condition that count Razamouffky, the Russian envoy, be censured by his court for the insult offered to his Swedish majesty, in his note delivered the 18th of June; that the expences incurred by the steps taken in consequence by the court of Stockholm be repaid; and that the king of Sweden be empowered to negotiate an accommodation between the empress and the Porte, on terms favourable to the Turks, but not degrading to Russia.

The report of Denmark's naval preparations in aid of the empress of Russia, is also fully confirmed by the foreign gazettes, received yesterday; and it is confidently said, that some Russian men of war, of considerable force, are ordered round from Archangel to the Baltic, where they are to join the Russian squadron already assembled, and with the men of war which Denmark is to furnish, will form altogether a fleet of fourteen sail of the line, besides frigates, which is to proceed with all possible dispatch to cope with the Swedish fleet.

Aug. 13. From Brabant we learn, that the Low Countries are again in a flame.—The 4th instant, the day fixed for shutting the seminary, the people assembled on the grand place, and on the quay: the troops were under arms, the cannon were charged, and every precaution being taken to enforce obedience to the emperor's orders, and prevent an insurrection, the mob were desired to disperse; but as they were unarmed, and had committed no violence, but were simple spectators, they did not imagine that coercive measures would be taken to drive them away, and continued, after repeated admonitions, to look on—until an officer of grenadiers pretended to have felt a stone graze his hat, gave orders to fire; and the whole division, consisting of 400 men, discharged their muskets on the unoffending populace.—Nine were killed on the spot, eight have since died of their wounds, and eighty were carried to the hospital, 30 of whom cannot recover.—Among those that fell were two foreigners accidentally crossing at the unhappy moment. A woman and a child in her arms were both killed, as she was serving behind her counter. The mob immediately dispersed; but measures so sanguinary and wanton can only tend to alienate the affections of the few remaining loyalists.

This melancholy scence, it is added, would never have happened, perhaps, but for the intrigues of the monks and priests under the direction of the bishop of Antwerp, and the cardinal archbishop of Mechlin; the excessive influence of these mitered fanatics, joined to the indefatigable industry of the inferior priesthood, and mendicant friars, succeeded so far as to occasion the people to assemble, and animated with religious zeal, they might have proceeded to violence, if the military had not, as they did, imposed upon them, by firing the moment they refused to disperse.

The bishop of Antwerp is under an arrest, a guard is stationed at his house, in which he remains confined. The archbishop of Mechlin was to have given his benediction to an abbess on Sunday the 3d instant, but he received a peremptory command from the government of Bruxelles, to proceed immediately to Mechlin, and to remain there until further orders.

Aug. 22. There is positive advice from Copenhagen, that the king of Denmark has resolved, and unequivocally declared, he will assist the empress of Russia. Count Berustoff, the Danish minister, has acquainted all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen,—"That the king of Denmark thinks himself obliged to furnish Russia with the succours stipulated by the treaty of alliance between the two powers."

After this explicit declaration, there can be no longer any doubt pretended, respecting Denmark.

But this mail contains another piece of news not less important. This is, "That the king of Sweden has required of the king of Prussia a support of 30,000 men, by virtue of a treaty of alliance between them."

It is added in the accounts brought by the mail, that there is no doubt of this requisition being immediately complied with.

Besides the powers of the north, those of Spain and Naples are arming. The Spanish fleet is out, and the Neapolitan is getting ready as fast as possible.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) August* 25.

On Monday last arrived from Glasgow, the brigantine Cornwallis, captain M'Kinlay, in which came passengers Mr. James Legatt and Mr. William Lockhead—the latter gentleman, we understand, is come out to settle the affairs and collect the debts of the late Mr. James Hutchison. We cannot omit mentioning a circumstance which happened during the passage—a lad about 12 years of age, named M'Call, fell from the main-top into the sea, at a time when the vessel was going at the rate of 8 knots an hour. Mr. Lockhead saw him fall, and regardless of his own safety, immediately jumped after him, and, at the risque of his life, rescued the unhappy boy (who was near expiring) from the jaws of death. Such an act of intrepidity and humanity must impress every feeling mind with a proper sense of the benevolence of Mr. Lockhead's heart; and as it reflects such infinite honour on him, we feel the highest satisfaction in laying it before the public.

LEXINGTON, *(Kentucky) August* 23.

Extracts from the Journals of a Convention held at Danville the twenty-eighth day of July, 1788.

Resolved, Whereas it appears to the members of this convention, that the United States in congress assembled, have for the present declined to ratify the compact entered into between the legislature of Virginia

and the people of this district, respecting the erection of the district into an independent state; in consequence of which the powers vested in this convention are dissolved, and whatever order or resolution they pass cannot be considered as having any legal force or obligation; but being anxious for the safety and prosperity of ourselves and constituents, do earnestly recommend to the good people inhabiting the several counties within this district, each to elect five representatives on the times of holding their courts in the month of October next, to meet at Danville on the first Monday in November following, to continue in office until the first day of January 1790, and that they delegate to their said representatives, full powers to take such measures for obtaining admission of the district as a separate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the river Mississippi, as may appear most conducive to those important purposes: and also to form a constitution of government for the district, and organize the same when they shall judge it necessary, or to do and accomplish whatever on a consideration of the state of the district may in their opinion promote its interests.

Resolved, That the elections directed by the preceding resolution be held at the court house of each county, and continued from day to day for five days including the first day.

Resolved, That the sheriffs within the respective counties of this district be requested to hold the said elections, and make return thereof to the clerk of the supreme court immediately after the same are finished, and also deliver to each representative so elected a certificate of his election; and in case there should be no sheriff in either of the said counties, or he should refuse to act, that any two acting magistrates then present may superintend and conduct the said elections, and make returns and grant certificates in the same manner the sheriffs are requested to do.

Resolved, That every free male inhabitant within the said district has a right to vote at the said election within their respective counties.

Resolved, That a majority of the members so elected be a quorum to proceed to business.

Resolved, That if the said convention should not make a house on the said first Monday in November, any three or more members then assembled may adjourn from day to day for five days next ensuing, and if a convention should not then be formed at the end of the fifth day, that they may then adjourn to any day they may think proper, not exceeding one month.

Resolved, That the sheriff of each county, or the said magistrates, as the case may be, read, or cause to be read, the aforesaid resolutions on each day immediately preceding the opening of the said elections.

Ordered, That the president do request the printer of the Kentucky Gazette to publish the proceedings and resolves of congress by him laid before this convention, also such of the proceedings of this convention as the president shall think proper, and in particular that the printer continue to publish weekly until the first of October next, the recommendation for electing another convention, and the several resolutions relative thereto.

A true copy,

THOMAS TODD, C. C.

PORTSMOUTH, *October* 2.

On Thursday last arrived in this town, his excellency the count de Moustier, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France to the United States, the marchioness de Brehan, the marquis her son, and the chevalier de Points. On their arrival they were waited on by his excellency president Langdon and several gentlemen. On the next day, a respectable number of gentlemen of the town waited upon his excellency, and being introduced by the vice-consul, the honourable Joshua Wentworth and colonel Oliver Whipple presented his excellency with the following polite address:

His excellency the count de MOUSTIER, ambassador from his most christian majesty to the United States of America.

THE merchants and inhabitants of Portsmouth, impressed with a lively and grateful sense of the many and great favours conferred by his most christian majesty upon the United States, beg leave to congratulate your excellency on your safe arrival in this town.

Your appointment as the representative of his most christian majesty to the United States, we view as a fresh mark of his majesty's friendly disposition towards them. Past experience of your kind exertions to strengthen the happy alliance subsisting between the two countries, and to promote their real interests, give us a pleasing confidence that the period is not far distant when the commercial intercourse between them will be enlarged and permanently fixed on principles of mutual advantage, its only durable basis. We are happy in the honour done us by your polite visit, regret your sudden departure, which deprives us of a further opportunity of testifying in a manner more agreeable to our feelings, the joy we experience on this auspicious occasion.

Our ardent wishes for your prosperity, and happiness attend you in every situation of life.

To which his excellency returned the following very polite

ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM extremely happy in receiving the honour which you shew me by your kind visit. I hope that the advantage of a reciprocal intercourse of both our nations will prove well founded. It will be the result of the wise measures which will be taken by a general government, and which will comprehend in one view the interest of this continent from one end of the United States to the other. I shall be happy if I may succeed in contributing to procure to the United States the advantages which may be expected from their alliance with my nation, according to the intentions which I have always entertained.

His excellency and the marchioness de Brehan, and her son the marquis de Brehan, with their suite, set out this morning on their journey for the southern states, accompanied as far as Greenland by his excellency president Langdon, the vice consul of France, and a number of other respectable gentlemen.—A salute from the castle was fired on the departure of his excellency from the town, in compliment of the high esteem for his person and character.

NORWICH, *September* 27.

We learn from Brimfield, that on the tenth instant, twenty-nine RATTLE-SNAKES were killed in the westerly part of the town; one of the snakes had two heads, four eyes, two tails, and four rows of teeth.

SALEM, *September* 30.

Accounts from the city of Marietta say, that within 12 months past, more than 10,000 emigrants have passed that place to Kentucky and other parts on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The greater part of these were not owners of any lands in the countries to which they have emigrated, but expect to become purchasers; and many of them would have become settlers on the Ohio company's tract, had the arrangements of the company been so far completed as to hold out the necessary encouragement to them.

WORCESTER, *October* 2

A number of public spirited gentlemen in Boston, are now building of brick, in that town, a glass house, for the manufacturing of crown window glass, and other glass ware.—A large building is also nearly completed for the manufacturing of sail cloth. Large sums of money have been sent abroad for these necessary articles, which it is hoped will now be saved. The manufactory of the last article will occasion a ready market for hemp, which can easily be raised, and employ a number of industrious poor.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 9.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following *Directions for the recovery of persons drowned, or otherwise suffocated.* It is hoped they will be acceptable to the public, as they are the latest which the Humane Society of London has communicated to the world.

Persons drowned, or otherwise suffocated.

I. *As soon as the object* is got out of the water, a great coat or two of the bye-standers should be wrapped round the body, which is to be carefully conveyed to the nearest receiving house.

II. *In cold or moist weather* the body is to be laid on a matrass or bed near the fire; but in summer on a bed only; it is then to be thoroughly dried with warm flannels; and as pure air is essential to the return of life, not more than six persons are to be present.

III. *Apply* the pipe of a common size bellows up the nostril, and blow with some force, closing the other nostril and mouth, whilst a third person gently presses the chest with his hands as soon as the lungs are inflated.—Other assistants are to rub the body *gently* with salt, flannels sprinkled with rum or geneva, and foment the breast, &c. with hot brandy; a heated warming-pan (the body being surrounded with a blanket) may be lightly moved up and down the back; bottles of hot water, heated tiles or bricks (covered with flannel) are to be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, &c. The temples may be rubbed with hartshorn, the nostrils tickled with a feather; and snuff, or eau de luce, often applied.

IV. The *fumes of tobacco* should be often thrown up, as its good effects have been frequently experienced; if a fumigator be not at hand, the common pipe may be employed; but if it should be inconvenient to employ the tobacco, then clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions with salt, &c. may be thrown up advantageously.

V. *Agitation* is to be employed, as it has proved a powerful auxiliary to the other means of recovery; therefore the assistants are to take hold of the legs and arms, particularly of boys, and well shake their bodies for a considerable time; and if a child has been drowned it should be wiped dry, and placed in bed between two healthy persons.

VI. *When* the various means have been employed for a considerable time without success, the warm bath should be employed, or the body surrounded with warm ashes or grains for three or four hours—If there be convulsions, sighing, gasping, or other signs of returning life, a small quantity of warm brandy or wine may be given, and frequently repeated.

VII. *Electricity* may be early employed, as it will not prevent or obstruct the various means of resuscitation; but on the other hand will render the plan of recovery more expeditiously and certainly efficacious.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, or some other respectable gentleman of the faculty, who has paid attention to the subject of suspended animation.

The above methods are to be employed with vigour for three hours; for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose that persons are irrecoverable, because life does not soon make its appearance; an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been *restored to life* by *resolution* and *perseverance*.

W. HAWES, Register.

Oct. 16. We have had great pleasure in being informed, that three houses ONLY in this city have sold, during the present year, fifty thousand yards of linen, made in New-England, all of which have been remitted for, (not by a drain of coin, but) by shipments of flour, iron and steel. How much must have been sold in states that do not manufacture themselves. The farmers, the owners of coasting vessels, and the American manufacturer, have been essentially served—A domestic trade and navigation, *out of the reach of foreign restriction*, has been maintained, and the nursery for our seamen extended——We also learn, that two houses ONLY have had one thousand pieces of white calicoes printed, of the most saleable patterns in the city. A scheme, which thus unites the interest of the landholder, the tenant, the merchant, the manufacturer and the mariner, must tend to *public good*. Let us therefore carefully examine into every thing that relates to it, and lay down *one rule* never to be deviated from, THAT WHENEVER WE CAN PURCHASE A HOME MADE ARTICLE, AS LOW AS IT CAN BE IMPORTED, WE WILL DECIDEDLY PREFER IT.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, October 2.

"After a chequered journey of many hundred miles, I am safely moored at this place. On my way I passed by part of the new road now opening through Northampton to Tioga. Many of the beach lands through which it passes are excellent. I find from conversing with the people who have settled on beach lands in this county, that they are of the first quality, and yield from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre. They moreover make excellent pasture. There are many hundred thousand acres of this kind of land on the east and west branches of the Susquehanna, at a little distance from the water. The beach is easily cleared, for it soon rots after it is cut down. When split into small rails it makes good fencing. Where the beaches grow no grubbing is ever necessary. I wish the farmers who are running to Kentucky could see this part of Pennsylvania. Here wheat often sells for five shillings per bushel, whereas I am told, it now sells in Kentucky for only one shilling. Trout and other fish abound in all the waters of the country. There is likewise plenty of game every where."

Extract of a letter from Lemberg, August 4.

"We just now hear that the important fortress of Choczim surrendered on the 1st, the garrison having obtained their conditions, and are gone to Jassay and Bender. The Austrians will leave a proper garrison in that place, and proceed to besiege the other fortresses; which, if they succeed against, will open them a free communication with the Russians and allies at Oczakow."

SAVANNA, *September* 25.

On Thursday, the 18th instant, a party of Indians came to the plantation of Mr. Quarterman, in Liberty county, and carried off 13 negroes, 6 of that gentleman's, 6 of Mr. Stacey's, and 1 of Mr. Wilson's. Captain Sumner and lieutenant Burnly immediately pursued, and the latter, in a thick branch on Taylor's swamp, overtook and charged the Indians, who fled. The lieutenant retook all the negroes, 3 of the Indian packs, and a couple of their tomahawks, but could get no farther sight of the savages.

BALTIMORE, *October* 17.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. W. Stey, a German Clergyman, at Lebanon, in Pennsylvania, to his reverend brother in this town, dated September 10, 1788.

"About four years ago, a girl of eleven years of age, who lived eight miles below Reading, was bit by a mad dog. She soon after was seized with hydrophobia, or madness, and died.—I knew nothing of it, till a young man, who had attended her, came to this place, Lebanon, and told people of it, who cautioned him, and directed him to me.—He told me the whole of the affair. I soon put him out of danger, which indeed threatened him.—The poor child, and the condition in which she died, afflicted me with sorrow; since I might have saved her, if I had known it.—About two years before, I saved several who were really mad, and among them a woman on the fourth day of the sickness, and who was nigh gone; but is yet alive. Some people, at that time, endeavoured to persuade me to make it public; for reasons however I delayed it, till the above accident, with the girl below reading, happened.—After that, I published several advertisements in our Philadelphia newspapers, desiring, at the same time, the printers in the neighbouring states to publish it also: But, it seems this hath been neglected; because I find in one of our newspapers, of the 20th May last past, that one *Nicholas Goldsborough*, of Talbot county, in the state of Maryland, a wealthy man, died of that tremendous disorder, hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. That man I certainly could have saved, if he had been brought to me in proper time, as well as thirteen others, who were really mad, and hundreds more, who were only bit, without ever failing. It is not above two months that a New-England man, raving mad, was brought to my door; he was immediately cured, and is now alive. A man may, with good speed, be brought two hundred miles before it is too late; and if it should happen to be too late to save his life, I can then still settle all the symptoms so that they cease in an instant, and then the patient dieth composed, which certainly in this case is a great comfort. My secret specific is known to no soul on this continent, and I deem all other cures insufficient from experience.

"I have wrote this in English, in case you will condescend to give it to your printers for publication; they will give it a place gratis, for the good of the public."

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commission to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Discovery, now in the subscriber's possession, and also the boundaries of those tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

SUSANNA FREEMAN HAWKINS.

John De Butts

Baltimore, October 1, 1788.

THE public are hereby informed, that a STAGE for Annapolis will ſtart from Baltimore on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. JOHN STARCK, (Indian-Queen,) and will arrive in Annapolis the ſame days; and on Tueſdays and Saturdays will ſtart from Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore-town.—Price of each paſſenger ten ſhillings, and in proportion for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage.

The proprietor of thoſe ſtages for the convenience of paſſengers, and the tranſportation of the public mail, has provided a complete STAGE COACH, and able horſes, by which he means to continue a regular and conſtant communication between the above places, with attention and diſpatch.—He hopes his exertion therein will not fail to merit the generous patronage of the public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

SAMUEL LUCKETT.

October 20, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, ſmall legged, looks down caſt when ſpoken to, with a flat open noſe, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waiſtcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me.

PETER SAVARY.

October 14, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, near Snowden's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, with all the ſtock and utenſils thereon, containing two hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a very good meadow; likewiſe a complete mill-ſeat, with two very good mills, a griſt and ſaw-mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. For further particulars inquire of

RICHARD JONES.

JOHN HYDE,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a ſhop in Conduit-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes BOOTS and SHOES in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, and from the experience he has had, and ſerving his time with Mr. WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, that he is qualified for the taſk.

N. B. JOURNEYMEN are wanted at the above buſineſs.

September 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, to paſs a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Nally to Barton Brawner, Henry Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER,
ſon and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,

And OTHER PROPERTY,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons.

E. B.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for, over the courſe near Annapolis, on Thurſday, the 30th day of October next, agreeable to the rules eſtabliſhed by the ſaid club, with this alteration only, that any perſon, not a member of the club, may ſtart his horſe, mare or gelding, for the purſe, on paying one ſhilling in the pound entrance, and be entitled to the purſe ſhould his horſe win.

Thoſe members of the club, who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions fully, are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to Mr. George Mann, at any time before the race, who is empowered to receive the ſame.

The members of the club are requeſted to meet at Mr. George Mann's, at nine o'clock the morning of the race.

ON Friday the 31ſt of October, 1788, will be run for over the courſe near Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, except the horſe winning the Jockey Club purſe; heats four miles each; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, five years old to carry ſeven ſtone ten pounds, ſix years old to carry eight ſtone ſeven pounds, aged nine ſtone.

On Saturday the 1ſt of November, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry ſeven ſtone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horſe winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purſe; three horſes to ſtart each day or no race; the winning horſe the firſt day excluded the ſecond day.

Entrance the firſt day eight dollars, and for the ſecond four dollars; the horſes to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the poſt, and to ſtart each day at 11 o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

Sept. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Regiſter.

August 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS'S NECK.

WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

FOR SALE,

THE following property lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly belonging to JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of PHILADELPHIA, deceaſed, to wit: one moiety of lot No. 51, lying on South-Eaſt-ſtreet, on which there is a good brick houſe, with other valuable and neceſſary improvements; the lot is agreeably ſituated, and is in a public and in an healthy part of the town, and of courſe convenient to the tranſacting of buſineſs in almoſt any line; and lot No. 72, lying on Church and Francis ſtreets, whereon there are two good brick houſes, one of which is calculated for two tenements, and to each of which tenements, as likewiſe to the other houſe, there are ſundry neceſſary out improvements, and on which there is alſo a ſmall framed houſe; this lot lies in a part of the town much frequented, and is conveniently ſituated to the carrying on the mercantile buſineſs, or any other kind; the whole of this lot will be ſold together, or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in George-town.

JAMES LINGAN.

September 25, 1788.

MR. JOHN EVERSFIELD died in my debt, to the amount of 24,640 lb crop tobacco, and due in the year 1782, and, at the ſale of his perſonal eſtate, May 2, 1786, I bought articles to the amount of thirty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings currency, and gave the eſtate credit for the money, not knowing but captain Fielder Bowie, who acted for the widow, would agree to it. Some time afterwards, captain Fielder Bowie aſked me for my bond for the above ſum. I agreed to his propoſal, and gave him my bond, payable nine months after the above date; which was the time allotted thoſe who had purchaſed at the ſale to make payment. Afterwards we, who are the creditors, and have not got executions againſt the aforeſaid eſtate, thought it proper to petition the chancellor for a ſale of the real eſtate, as the perſonal eſtate was not ſufficient for to pay the debt; I likewiſe mentioned my claim on the back of the petition, making mention of the above ſum received of the perſonal eſtate, which I gave my bond for. Captain Fielder Bowie told me ſometime ago, he would give my bond to ſome of the creditors who had got executions againſt the above-mentioned eſtate. This is therefore to give notice to all perſons having claims againſt the aforeſaid eſtate, not to receive my bond, for I will not pay it. As witneſs my hand,

DANIEL M'CLIESH.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

J. H. STONE.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE veſtry and pariſhioners of All Saints pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to aſſeſs the pews of the church for the maintenance of a miniſter.

Signed, per order,
SAMUEL MEAD, Regiſter.

August 18, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſitting, to confirm his title to a TRACT of LAND, lying in Worceſter county, late in the poſſeſſion of William Hopewell, deceaſed.

LAMBERT HYLAND.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cæcil county.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

September 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Aken's ferry a public road.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented by Nathan Soper, of Prince-George's county, planter, that some time in the month of October last, he had a tobacco house, full of tobacco and other property, consumed by fire in the night; that on the evening preceding this misfortune, a tobacco house belonging to Notley Young, Esq; full of tobacco, in which the said Soper (being manager for Mr. Young) was interested, had likewise been destroyed by fire; that further, on the twenty-eighth day of August last he lost seven stacks of wheat and rye in the same manner, and at the same time he had a new tobacco house, containing a quantity of packed tobacco and other valuable property set on fire, which last he by a timely discovery prevented from being consumed: And whereas the said Soper declares himself firmly persuaded that these misfortunes have not been occasioned by accident, but that they have proceeded from some person or persons maliciously bent on effecting his ruin. I have therefore, with the advice of the council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid outrages, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof.

GIVEN under the seal of the state of Maryland, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

W. SMALLWOOD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

4X GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,
4 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

22 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber (a security for SAMUEL LUCKET, late inspector of Chickamuxon warehouse, and since an insolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authorising him to sell, and apply to his own use, two hogsheads of tobacco in said warehouse, inspected some time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in some degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in consequence of his suretyship.

6 BEN: BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now stands to Wood Land point, on said creek. Application will also be made to the next general assembly, by the sufferers, to be reimbursed their loss on eighty-two hogsheads of tobacco, damaged in said Piles warehouse by the fresh and tide on the 24th of July last.

Notice is likewise hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now stands to a place of safety. Application will also be made to the next general assembly, by the sufferers, to be reimbursed their loss on eighty hogsheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the said Cedar Point warehouse, and washed out of the same by the tide on the 24th day of July last.

7

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old customers, that he has supplied himself with a parcel of valuable timber of the best quality, and materials, for the carriage making business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions. Those who please to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Cornhill-street, Annapolis.

6

Bennett's-Point, Queen-Anne's county, August 15, 1788.

Pursuant to the last will of Richard Bennett Lloyd, Esq; deceased, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

ALL that valuable body of LAND, containing upwards of four thousand acres, lying in Talbot county, on the Head of Wye river, and adjoining Wye mill. It will be laid off in lots, from 300 to 500 acres each. Also, on the same day will be exposed to sale, a number of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and plantation utensils. The whole will be sold on credit, at PUBLIC SALE, and further particulars made known on the day, by

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee and Adm.

N. B. Should the day appointed for the sale of the above property prove wet, it will commence on the next fair day, and continue till the whole be sold. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, on the farm adjoining Wye church.

6X

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law to establish the general court for the eastern shore of this state at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal so much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the said eastern shore court to be held at Talbot court-house until a town shall be laid out at Dover, and a court-house and prison there erected, after which the said court for the eastern shore shall be for ever held at Dover.

4

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestry of Saint Margaret's, Westminster parish, intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents arising from the glebes of the said parish towards payment of a debt due from the said parish to the reverend William Hanna, late of the said parish, deceased. 8w

Signed, per order,
BENJAMIN FISH, Register.

7

August 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the western shore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (also some negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thousand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reserve; there is on the said land, a good dwelling house, barn, and several other convenient houses, situated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fishing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent sorts, besides apple and peach orchards; this seat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year ensuing.—Such as are inclined to purchase may observe, that one fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved security, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchases the said land shall have immediate possession given, with the advantages and profits arising from the next year's rent.—The sale will begin at one o'clock.—Any person inclinable to purchase by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
0 for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Saturday the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted, in order to discharge his just debts,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES and STOCK, consisting of black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs; also a quantity of Indian corn, rye and wheat. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor of
4X ROBERT DAVIDG.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, October 1, 1788.

BERIAH MAYBURY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep private entertainment for gentlemen travellers and others, where yearly and temporary boarders and lodgers may be liberally accommodated, with care and attendance. He also stables horses, keeps corn, oats, hay and fodder.

3X

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

4

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

SARAH ALLEN, Mount-Airy; Armstrong and Taylor, George Asquith, Saint Mary's county.

John Beall, Osborn Brashears, Prince-George's county; George or Thomas Brown, near Upper-Marlborough; Jonathan Burch, Piscataway; William Benson, Somerset county; reverend John Bowie, near Cambridge; Daniel Ballard, Princess-Anne; John Beale Bordley, Basil Brown, Wye-river.

Mr. Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; Sampson Crane, Hunting creek; Thomas Coffy, Marlborough; The Commander of the ship William, lying in Patuxent; Thomas Cashel, Kent-Island; Richard Carns, Saint Mary's county; Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Prince-George's county; Walter Brooke Cox, Nottingham; G. B. Cousin (2), Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chase, near Port-Tobacco.

Mr. Davison, Patt. Dunn, Annapolis.

Robert Ewing, Patrick Ewing, Cambridge.

Reverend Colin Ferguson, Washington college; Peregrine Fitzhugh, Kent-Island; William Fitzhugh, William Fitzhugh, jun. Calvert county; Thomas Freeman (2), Saint Mary's county.

Alexander Gunn, Annapolis; Andrew Garvey, Upper-Marlborough; Neuf Germain, Piscataway; Lansdail Godfrey, near Port-Tobacco; Joshua Gregg, care of Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco Mills; Thomas Grahame, Lower-Marlborough; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county.

Mrs. Hesselius (2), John Harris, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Nottingham; William Hobkirk, near Nottingham; Joseph Hancock, Dr. Leonard Hollyday, sen. care of Frank Leeke, Upper-Marlborough; Clement Hill (2), near Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Harwood, 3d; (2), Lower-Marlborough; Thomas Haskins, Dorsett county.

Rinaldo Johnson, Prince-George's county; Daniel Jenifer, Charles county.

John Knapp (2), Annapolis; John King, near Port-Tobacco; William Kelly, Caroline county.

Captain Joseph Leonard, Patuxent; Cornelia Lansdale, Queen-Anne; George R. Leiper, Piscataway; James Leonard, Port-Tobacco; John D. Lock, Saint Mary's county; John Laing, Vienna.

John Mears, Annapolis; William M'Leod, Benedict; Alexander M'Callum, Talbot county; William M'Bryde, David M'Grath, Somerset county.

David Osborn, Port-Tobacco.

Thomas Pownall, Edward Poole, Gersham Patton, Annapolis; Dr. Robert Pottinger, Prince-George's county; William Pierce (2), Lower-Marlborough.

John Rogers, Henry Ridgely, John Randall (3), captain Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis; William Richardson, Caroline county.

John Shanks, Annapolis; Solomon Sparrow, Queen-Anne; Peter Savary, Prince-George's county; Alexander Scott (2), Port-Tobacco; Thomas Skinner, Somerset county.

Elizabeth Topping, Annapolis; Samuel Tyler, Prince-George's county; John Bapt. Thompson, Charles county; Dekar Thompson, Caroline county.

Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne.

Mr. Wilmot, John Rae Wright, Elizabeth Wright, Mary Watson, care of Thomas Rutland, Annapolis; Charles Warfield, near Annapolis; William Welch, Anne-Arundel county; Eleanor Wrightson, Prince-George's county; John Weems, Upper-Marlborough; reverend John Weems, Port-Tobacco; John Weems, Calvert county; David Wilson, Worcester county.

Nicholas Young, Piscataway.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the Money, as none will be delivered without.

3X

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general assembly at November session, that a law may pass for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

4 ISAAC REYNOLDS.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

6 ROBERT WILSON.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2181.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1788.

BENGAL, *(East-Indies.)*

TIPPOO has declared war againſt the king of Travencore, our ally; and if we muſt aſſiſt him, Tippoo, we expect, will bring the French on his part.

A private letter from Madras to this place mentions, "That general Sir Archibald Campbell, not having received any ſatisfactory anſwer reſpecting the armaments of Tippoo, has iſſued orders for the troops to be encamped after the monſoon, and that 10,000 men ſhall be in readineſs as a detachment to watch the motions of Tippoo's army.

"A new foundery for printing types has been lately eſtabliſhed here, at which they caſt letters in the Perſian and Gentoo, as well as European characters."

PETERSBURGH, *July* 11.

It was on the 7th that count d'Apraxin arrived from the army with the firſt news of the victory over the captain pacha. The empreſs, as a mark of her joy, invited him to dine at the table with her, and preſented him with a gold ſnuff-box, of the value of 1500 roubles, with 500 ducats in money. Two days before her majeſty had ſent the order of St. George, of the 2d claſs, to the prince Naſſau, and that of St. Anne, to rear admiral Paul Jones, as a mark of her recompence for their valour in the firſt action on the 18th of June.

War having been declared againſt Sweden who has commenced hoſtilities by the ſiege of Nyſlot, the grand duke of Ruſſia is on the point of departing for the army in Finland, of which his royal highneſs is to have the chief command in perſon; his horſes went away three days ago. The ſquadron under vice-admiral Greig ſailed on the 7th from the road of Cronſtadt, and anchored off Craſna Gorka, with 6000 troops on board. The ſhips which are to cruiſe in the Baltic have joined him, and the whole fleet conſiſts of 17 ſhips of the line, 13 or 14 frigates, beſides a number of armed ſhips, making in the whole 60 ſail.

VIENNA, *July* 17.

The paca of Scutari having bravely ſuſtained a ſiege of five months againſt the Turks, and defeated them in the end, he received from the imperial court a number of preſents, conſiſting of ſuch articles as he and his garriſon ſtood moſt in need of. Two officers, and an agent who carried the preſent, were entertained by him for ſix weeks with the utmoſt hoſpitality. They were high in the praiſe of his generoſity, honour, and politeneſs; and having taken their leave with much apparent cordiality on both ſides, were ſoully murdered on the borders of the lake of Scutari by the ſoldiers of the pacha, who were ſent under the pretence of protecting them.

The juncture was favourable, and by this act of cruelty he procured from the grand vizier that pardon which in the month of February he was in a condition boldly to refuſe.

July 23. We have received freſh letters from Cherſon, bearing date the 4th inſtant, by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumſtance, that the day after the action, rear admiral Paul Jones went in purſuit of the veſſels that had fled towards Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them, and took two more ſail, on board one of which was the captain pacha, who is ſaid to be deſperately wounded.

Diſpatches are received from our head-quarters, dated 18th inſtant, with intelligence that the Turkiſh corps, employed in eſcorting the new hoſpodar of Moldavia to Jaſſy, has been entirely defeated by the combined corps, commanded by the generals d'Elmot and d'Fabri.

COPENHAGEN, *July* 26.

The court of Ruſſia having applied to this kingdom for the ſuccours ſtipulated by the treaty of 1781, it is affirmed, that our fleet will immediately join that of the empreſs. In conſequence whereof, it is ſaid that the prince royal will ſhorten his journey, but that the prince of Heſſe will ſtill remain in Norway. Two more regiments have been ordered to Helſingfors and Cronenburgh. Three Swediſh frigates, of 24 guns each, have ſailled from Gottenburg for the Black Sea. The Ruſſian vice-admiral Van Deſſen is arrived off this port with three ſhips of 100 guns, and is daily expected to be joined by five other veſſels from Archangel.

BERLIN, *July* 26.

By the ordinary poſt of yeſterday we have received accounts that the Swediſh fleet keeps the port of Cronſtadt blocked up, and that the empreſs has left Peterſburgh. If this is confirmed we may expect to receive ſome accounts of importance in the courſe of a few days.

Aug. 2. Laſt Sunday the ſecretary of ſtate, count Hertberg, ſet off for Potſdam in conſequence of a meſſage from the king. The Daniſh charge d'affaires was there alſo, and after the meeting a large packet of diſpatches was ſent to Peterſburgh, from which it is ſuppoſed that ſome propoſals of accommodation have been made to the belligerent northern powers. Inſtructions have alſo been ſent to the generals in Stettin, Pruſſia, Guelderland and Koninſburgh. It is ſaid that a Pruſſian army of obſervation will be formed on the frontiers of Poland, which ſeems in the preſent ſituation of affairs to be neceſſary.

WARSAW, *July* 16.

What we have for ſome time foreſeen, but dreaded, is this day fully confirmed to us.—The compte de Nolken has been treated in the ſame cavalier manner at the court of Peterſburgh, that the Ruſſian envoy was at the court of Stockholm. The Swediſh miniſter had but 18 hours allowed him to make his departure; and hardly had we received this intelligence when news arrived that hoſtilities had actually commenced upon the confines of both Pruſſian and Swediſh Finland.—The ſword is drawn, and *when* it will be ſheathed, Heaven alone can tell.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

The captain pacha, previous to the ſailing of the Turkiſh fleet from Conſtantinople, ſent for the captains of his fleet, and addreſſed them in theſe words: "You know from whence I came, and what I have done in my life-time. A new field of glory now opens, and affords us an opportunity of riſking our lives for the honour of our country, our religion and our ſultan. To accompliſh this ſacred duty, I ſeparate myſelf from what I hold moſt dear. I have freed all my ſlaves, rewarded them according to their merit, and paid them what I owed them. I have taken the laſt farewel of my wife, and devote myſelf to this important buſineſs, firmly reſolved to conquer or die. Should I ever return, it will be a ſignal mark of God's favour in prolonging my life, that I may die content, and with glory. This is my fixed reſolution. And I have aſſembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to exhort and command you to follow my example in this critical juncture. If any of you are afraid, and have not the courage ſo neceſſary in the expedition I am going upon, let him avow it openly, without fear of offending me, and I promiſe to diſmiſs him; but thoſe on the contrary, who fail at the time of action in the execution of my orders, muſt not think of excuſing themſelves by vague pretexts, or the diſobedience of their men; for I ſwear by Mahomet, and the life of the ſultan, that I will put them and their men to death; but they who acquit themſelves of their duty courageouſly, ſhall be nobly recompenſed. Thoſe who will follow me on theſe conditions, riſe and ſwear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the captains riſing up, ſwore to conquer or die with the grand admiral, who ſaid to them, "I acknowledge you all as my dear and faithful companions; return immediately to your reſpective ſhips, aſſemble your men, and communicate to them what I have ſaid, make them take the oath, and prepare to ſail to-morrow."

Aug. 7. A conſiderable quantity of ſtores is now ſhipping in the river, on government account, for Halifax and Quebec, in North-America.

Aug. 9. The captain of a Ruſſian ſhip of war, finding himſelf in the middle of the Turkiſh fleet, and unable to make his eſcape, went down himſelf into the powder magazine, and blew up his ſhip. Three of the crew only were ſaved, who would have oppoſed this raſhneſs, but the captain abſolutely declared he would rather periſh than ſuffer his ſhip to be taken.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 14.

"A large Ruſſian armed ſhip, bound to Trieſte, was lately taken by an Algerine frigate, about eight leagues from that port, after a fierce engagement of two hours and twenty minutes, and brought into Algiers; the captain of the pirate, with his ſecond, were both killed in the conflict, and a great number of men deſtroyed of both ſides."

EXETER, *September* 27.

In one of our former papers we gave our readers an account of a man's ſelling his wife, we have now an opportunity of giving them the account of an affair of a more humourous and ſingular nature, that of a woman's ſelling her huſband. The noted col. H——, an abſentee from this ſtate, now reſident at Nova Scotia, contracted an intimacy with a handſome young widow of fortune there, who, after frequent and mutual interviews, alienated from his wife that ſhare of his heart to which ſhe had an undoubted right.

His wife, piqued and mortified at the neglect with which ſhe found herſelf treated by his frequent nocturnal deſertions, began to ſuſpect all was not right, and gave a looſe to thoſe ſtratagems ſo natural to the ſex, when excited by jealouſy. By unremitted exertions ſhe at laſt found out the object that had cauſed her ſo much uneaſineſs, and the retreat of her enamoured ſpouſe. One evening while her huſband was abſent, in the paroxiſm of her frenzy, ſhe repaired to the houſe of her envied rival, furiouſly entered it and demanded of the young widow, where her huſband was, a low liv'd worthleſs fellow.—"He is not a worthleſs fellow," exclaimed the widow, "but ſeducingly lovely—a worthy clever man." Here a lengthy debate enſued, in which the irritated wife intimated that, unleſs he conducted better, ſhe would diſpoſe of him.—"What will you ſell him for," demanded the rival widow? "For a guinea per pound," replied the injured wife.—"'Tis a bargain," ſaid the widow, "I agree to your demand." Accordingly the colonel was produced, and after ſome converſation between the parties he acquieſced in the traffic. The preliminaries being agreed upon, the colonel was accordingly thrown into the ſcales, and his weight was found to be two hundred and forty pounds.—The widow, not at all diſcouraged by the colonel's bulk, immediately paid the money, in conſequence of which we hear a ſeparation took place; the widow paying her two hundred and forty guineas, and the gallant colonel, in conſideration of the paſt ſervices of his wife, gave her three hundred pounds more, as a compenſation for the injury ſhe had received from her new rival, and the infidelity of her huſband.

NEW-LONDON, *October* 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Muſkingum, to his friend in Lyme, dated Auguſt 18, 1788.

"The ſoil in this country is of a reddiſh brown, very ſimilar to that of Middletown, in Connecticut. Stones are ſo ſcarce here, that we think it much the cheapeſt to make brick, and accordingly we have a kiln making of 60,000; theſe will all be wanted this fall for chimnies. The clay has been tried, and found to be very good. What ſtone we have lie in quarries, and are moſtly like thoſe of Middletown; ſome are fine for grindſtones. We have a ſufficiency of good lime-ſtone. The hunters, the Indians, and all who have travelled back into the country tell us, that after we get twelve or fifteen miles from the river, we ſhall come to a level country, with a very rich ſoil, and I think beyond all diſpute, it is the caſe, as it appears by what I have tried on the river. I planted corn here the 20th of June, which flouriſhes exceeding well, and I believe is as high as any I ever ſaw; it is now about two months ſince planted, and will meaſure fifteen feet in height. I think this to be an exceeding good country of land, and will produce very luxuriantly: I am not aſhamed to recommend it to you, or any friend I have; and not only ſo, but in friendly advice could wiſh them to come and ſettle, for in a ſhort time, we, or any one, can go on a good farm. I think there is every appearance that the enſuing treaty will bring about a general peace. There is a conſiderable number of Indians here now, and of ſeveral nations; numbers more from the different tribes expected in ſhortly. I hear of 300 at Fort-Pitt, from the North Senecas, and others who are coming down ſoon."

NEW-YORK, *October* 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, to his friend in Maſſachuſetts, dated 8th September, 1788.

"Perfect peace has hitherto attended us, nor have we great reaſon to apprehend ourſelves in danger; but the fear of the natives, enhanced by every poſſible falſe repreſentation which the ſettlers on the frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia can make, have in ſome meaſure retarded our ſettlement, and halted a conſiderable number of families in their vicinity, until they can get more ſatisfactory information, however they begin to gain ſpirits and are purſuing their journey;—ſeveral families have juſt arrived, and as many as forty more are expected in the courſe of this autumn. Several perſons have returned home to bring on their families, which renders our ſettlement in reſpect to numbers fluctuating, but we have generally from 200 to 500 men.

"With reſpect to the land in this country, I ſhall only ſay, that it anſwers my moſt ſanguine expectations, and in point of ſituation, health and fertility, I believe is exceeded by no country on earth.

"An accurate ſurvey of the ancient ruins within the limits of our city has been made, in preſence of the governor, judges, directors of the company, and a number of other gentlemen, that we may be able to aſcertain all the facts reſpecting them; in the courſe of this ſurvey, we had ſeveral of the large trees on the parapet of thoſe works cut down, and have examined their ages by the rings or grains from the heart to the ſurface, computing each grain to be a year's growth. We found one tree to have ſtood 443 years, another 289, ſituated ſo as to leave no doubt of their having began to grow ſince thoſe works were abandoned. We find the perpendicular height of the walls of this covert to be at this time 20 feet, and the baſe 39, the width 12 rods."

PITTSBURG, *September* 20.

By the laſt account from Muſkingum we learn, that captain Brant, with a large party of Indians, was hourly expected there to attend the treaty.

The new ſettlement forming on the Muſkingum by the New-England emigrants, we are happy to hear, increaſes very rapidly. Several commodious houſes

are already built, and a number of cabins erected for temporary habitations; they have raised a large and bountiful crop of corn, and will in a short time live very comfortable and happy.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 20.

On Wednesday last arrived at New-York the Anthony, captain Pooler, from Petersburgh in Russia. He left Cronstadt the 2d of August, and on his passage down the Gulf of Finland, on the 4th of August passed through the Russian fleet, which was at anchor under the island of Zutchar, consisting of 35 vessels, 21 of which were of the line, under the command of admiral Greig; and on the 5th of August he fell in with a squadron of Swedish men of war, consisting of four ships of the line and one frigate, which appeared to him to be fresh ships, and from their course he supposed were going to join the Swedish fleet then in port on the coast of Finland.

Captain Pooler confirms the accounts we have had of the action that took place on the 17th of July, and saw at Cronstradt the Swedish ship Gustavus of 74 guns, which had been taken in that engagement. The Russians also lost a ship of the line, besides having several ships very much shattered; two 74's in particular were obliged to go to Cronstadt to repair; one of them commanded by capt. Elphinstone, an English officer, who during the late war commanded a ship on our coast.

From all accounts that could be collected, it appears to have been a well fought battle, in which the commanders on both sides have distinguished themselves. The Swedish vice-admiral, compte Wachmeister, who was unfortunately taken, is particularly spoken of as a brave and skilful officer, and whose ship was most astonishingly defended.

About the 9th of August, three Russian three deckers and a frigate landed their marines on the Swedish coast near Elsingburgh, which is almost opposite Elsineur, where they burned a small fishing town. This squadron he understood was bound to the Mediterranean, where they were to join the Portuguese fleet, which are to co-operate against the Turks.

Three Russian ships of 74 guns each were nearly ready for launching when captain Pooler left Cronstadt. He also confirms the account of an engagement in the Black Sea, in which the Turks lost 8 ships of the line, six being burnt, and two taken.

The empress was at Petersburgh, and had not gone to Novogorod, as had been asserted in the foreign papers; nor was she under any apprehension from the forces of Sweden.

Considering the situation and equality of the two fleets of Russia and Sweden, another engagement may be expected.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) October* 2.

On Sunday last arrived here the ship British Queen, from Glasgow, with several passengers; among whom there is a very decent and respectable old couple, who brought with them considerable property, and eleven of their sons and daughters; seven of whom are tradesmen and farmers, the rest are young, but in the bloom of health. It seems, what induced this venerable adventurer to come to this part of the world, especially in so advanced a period of his life, was the oppressive conduct of an unfeeling landlord, who, when the lease of his farm expired, endeavoured to extort much more for a renewal of his lease, than in all probability the united exertions of himself and family could earn.

ALEXANDRIA, *October* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this town, dated August 8, 1788.

"The present serves only to inform thee, that information is this day received, that it is determined in the privy council, for the fifteen cargoes of American wheat now here, not to be admitted to entry, but to recommend it to the treasury to purchase them, which we have no doubt will be done.—No regulations for the future are yet concluded on.—It seems probable that wheat, from New-York, may continue to be admitted as heretofore, *if found free from infection*; but to this last circumstance too much attention cannot be given.—From Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, it will be adviseable to send only flour, and to decline shipping wheat for Britain, until a permanent regulation be adopted."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 30.

COPIES of the ONONDAGO and ONEIDA DEEDS of CESSION.

At a treaty held at Fort Schuyler, formerly called Fort Stanwix, in the state of New-York, by his excellency George Clinton, governor of the said state, and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson and Peter Ganfevoort, jun. (commissioners authorised for that purpose, by and on behalf of the people of the state of New-York) with the tribe or nation of Indians, called the ONONDAGOES;—it is, on the 12th day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, covenanted and concluded as follows:

1st. THE Onondagoes do cede and grant all their lands to the people of the state of New-York for ever.

2d. The Onondagoes shall, of the said ceded lands, hold to themselves and their posterity for ever, for their own use and cultivation, but not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner alienated or disposed of to others—all that tract of land, beginning at the southerly end of the Salt Lake, at the place where the river or stream, on which the Onondagoes now have their village, empties into the said Lake, and runs from the said place of beginning east, three miles; thence southerly, according to the general course of the said river, until it shall intersect a line, running east and west, at the distance of three miles south from the said village; thence from the said point of intersection west nine miles; thence northerly, parallel to the second course above mentioned, until an east line will strike the place of beginning, and thence east to the said place of beginning.

3d. The Onondagoes and their posterity for ever, shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded lands, and of fishing in all the waters within the same.

4th. The Salt Lake, and the lands for one mile around the same, shall for ever remain for the common benefit of the state of New-York, and of the Onondagoes and their posterity, for the purpose of making salt, and shall not be granted or in anywise disposed of for other purposes.

5th. In consideration of the said cession and grant, the people of the state of New-York do, at this treaty, pay to the Onondagoes one thousand French crowns in money, and two hundred pounds in cloathing, at the price which the same cost the people of the state of New-York (the receipt of which money and cloathing, the Onondagoes do now acknowledge) and the people of the state of New-York shall annually pay to the Onondagoes and their posterity for ever, on the 1st day of June in every year, at Fort Schuyler aforesaid, five hundred dollars in silver; but if the Onondagoes, or their posterity, shall, at any time hereafter, elect, that the whole or any part of the said five hundred dollars, shall be paid in cloathing or provisions, and give six weeks previous notice thereof to the governor of the said state for the time being, then so much of the annual payment, shall for that time, be in cloathing or provisions, as the Onondagoes or their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the people of the state of New-York, at Fort Schuyler aforesaid.

6th. The people of the state of New-York may, in such manner as they shall deem proper, prevent any persons, except the Onondagoes, from residing or settling on the land so to be held by the Onondagoes and their posterity, for their own use and cultivation; and if any person shall, without the consent of the people of the state of New-York, come to reside or settle on the said lands, or on any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, the Onondagoes and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusions to the governor of the said state for the time being. And further, the Onondagoes and their posterity for ever shall, at the request of the governor of the said state, be aiding to the people of the state of New-York, in removing all such intruders, and in apprehending, not only such intruders, but also felons and other offenders, who may happen to be on the said ceded lands, to the end that such intruders, felons and other offenders, may be brought to justice.

In testimony whereof, as well the sachems, chiefs, warriors and others, of the said Onondagoes, in behalf of their tribe or nation, as the said governor and other commissioners, on behalf of the people of the state of New-York, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

"Duplicates of the preceding deed were signed, in
" council, by the sachems, chiefs, warriors and gover-
" nesses, of the Onondago nation, and by the com-
" missioners, and exchanged by the parties, in the pre-
" sence of many witnesses.

At a treaty held at Fort Schuyler, formerly called Fort Stanwix, in the state of New-York, by his excellency George Clinton, governor of the said state, and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson and Peter Ganfevoort, jun. (commissioners authorised for that purpose, by and on behalf of the people of the state of New-York) with the tribe or nation of Indians called the ONEIDAS;—it is, on the 22d day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, covenanted and concluded as follows:

1st. The Oneidas do cede and grant all their lands to the people of the state of New-York for ever.

2d. Of the said ceded lands, the following tract, to wit: Beginning at the Wood Creek, opposite to the mouth of Canada Creek, and where the line of property comes to the said Wood Creek, and runs thence southerly to the northwest corner of the tract to be granted to John Francis Perache; thence along the westerly bounds of the said tract to the southwest corner thereof; thence to the northwest corner of the tract granted to James Deane; thence along the westerly bounds thereof to the southwest corner of the last mentioned tract; thence due south until it intersects a due west line from the head of the Tianaderha or Unadilla river; thence from the said point of intersection, due west until the Deep Spring bears due north; thence due north to the Deep Spring; thence the nearest course to the Canaserage Creek, and thence along the said creek to the Oneida Lake and the Wood Creek, to the place of beginning, shall be reserved for the following several uses, that is to say, the lands lying northward of a line parallel to the southern line of the said reserved lands, and four miles distant from the said southern line, the Oneidas shall hold to themselves and their posterity for ever, for their own use and cultivation, but not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner alienated or disposed of to others.

The Oneidas may, from time to time, for ever, make leases of the lands between the said parallel lines (being the residue of the said reserved land) to such persons and on such rents reserved, as they shall deem proper; but no lease shall be for a longer time than *twenty-one* years from the making thereof; and no new lease shall be made until the former lease of the same lands shall have expired. The rents shall be to the use of the Oneidas and their posterity for ever; and the people of the state of New-York, shall, from time to time, make provision by law to compel the lessees to pay the rents, and in every other respect to enable the Oneidas and their posterity to have the full benefit of their right to make leases, and to prevent frauds on them respecting the same. And the Oneidas and their posterity for ever shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded lands, and of fishing in all the waters of the same; and especially there shall for ever remain ungranted by the people of the state of New-York, one half mile square, at the distance of every six miles of the lands along the northern banks of the Oneida Lake; one half mile in breadth of the lands on each side of the Fish Creek, and a convenient piece of land at the Fishing Place on the Onondago river, about three miles from where it issues out of the Oneida Lake, and to remain, as well for the Oneidas and their posterity, as for the inhabitants of the said state, to land and encamp on: But notwithstanding any reservation to the Oneidas, the people of the state of New-York may erect public works and edifices as they shall think proper, at such place and places, at or near the confluence of the Wood Creek and the Oneida Lake as they shall elect, and may take and appropriate for such works or buildings, lands to the extent of one square mile at each place. And further, notwithstanding any reservations of lands to the Oneidas for their own use, the New-England Indians (now settled at Brotherton under the pastoral care of the rev. Sampson Occum) and their posterity for ever, and the Stockbridge Indians and their posterity for ever to enjoy their settlements on the lands heretofore given to them by the Oneidas, for that purpose, that is to say, a tract of two miles in breadth, and three miles in length, for the New-England Indians, and a tract of six miles square for the Stockbridge Indians.

3d. In consideration of the said cession and grant, the people of the state of New-York do at this treaty pay to the Oneidas two thousand dollars in money; two thousand dollars in cloathing and other goods, and one thousand dollars in provisions; and also five hundred dollars in money, to be applied towards building a grist-mill and saw-mill at their village (the receipt of which monies, cloathing, goods and provisions, the Oneidas do now acknowledge) and the people of the state of New-York shall annually pay to the Oneidas and their posterity for ever, on the first day of June in every year, at Fort Schuyler aforesaid, six hundred dollars in silver: But if the Oneidas or their posterity shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole or any part of the said six hundred dollars shall be paid in cloathing or provisions, and give six weeks previous notice thereof to the governor of the said state, for the time being, then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be in cloathing or provisions, as the Oneidas and their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the people of the state of New-York at Fort Schuyler aforesaid; and as a further consideration to the Oneidas, the people of the state of New-York shall grant to the said John Francis Perache a tract of land, beginning in the line of property, at a certain cedar tree, near the road leading to Oneida, and runs from the said cedar tree, southerly, along the line of property, two miles, thence westerly at right angles to the said line of property, two miles; thence northerly at right angles to the last course, two miles; and thence to the place of beginning, which the said John Francis Perache consented to accept from the Oneidas, in satisfaction of an injury done to him by one of their nation. And further, the lands intended by the Oneidas for John T. Kirkland and for George W. Kirkland, being now appropriated to the use of the Oneidas, the people of the state of New-York, shall, therefore, by a grant of other lands, make compensation to the said John T. Kirkland and George W. Kirkland. And further, that the people of the state of New-York shall, as a benevolence from the Oneidas to Peter Pennet, and in return for services rendered by him to their nation, grant to the said Peter Pennet, of the said ceded lands, lands lying to the northward of the Oneida Lake, a tract of ten miles square, whenever he shall elect the same.

4th. The people of the state of New-York may, in such manner as they shall deem proper, prevent any persons, except the Oneidas, from residing or settling on the lands so to be held by the Oneidas and their posterity for their own use and cultivation; and if any person shall, without the consent of the people of the state of New-York, come to reside or settle on the said lands or any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, except the lands whereof the Oneidas may make leases as aforesaid, the Oneidas and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusions, to the governor of the said state for the time being. And further, the Oneidas and their posterity for ever shall, at the request of the governor of the said state, be aiding to the people of the state of New-York, in removing all such intruders, and in apprehending not only such intruders, but also felons and other offenders who may happen to be on the said ceded lands, to the end that such intruders, felons and other offenders, may be brought to justice.

In testimony whereof, as well the sachems, chiefs, warriors and others, of the said Oneidas, in behalf of their tribe or nation, as the said governor and other commissioners of the people of the state of New-York, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

WITNESSES PRESENT.

Before the execution hereof, the Oneidas in public council declared to the commissioners, that they had in return for his frequent good offices to them, given to John J. Bleecker, of the lands reserved for their own use, one mile square, adjoining to the lands of James Deane, and requested that the same might be granted and confirmed to him by the state.

"Duplicates of the preceding deed were signed in
" council, by the sachems, chiefs, warriors and gover-
" nesses, of the Oneida nation, and by the commissi-
" oners, and exchanged by the parties in the presence
" of many witnesses."

Meſſieurs GREEN,

A PUBLICATION having lately appeared in your paper, for the purpoſe of creating an opinion in the ſtate, that the conduct of the *friends* of doctor M'Henry and doctor Coulter, at the late election of delegates to the general aſſembly, for the town of Baltimore, was *diſorderly* and *illegal*, it may be neceſſary for the information of thoſe who live *at a diſtance*, to ſtate the following facts, which, in due time will be *ſworn to* by men of unqueſtionable honour and veracity.

1ſt. One of the candidates, *(a lawyer)* on the Saturday preceding the election, appeared at that part of Baltimore-town called Fell's-point, in the ſhabby *tarral* dreſs of a *ſailor*, and in that dreſs went from place to place drinking *grog* with ſuch ſailors as he could collect, and playing the *ſcaramouch* to engage the honeſt tars to parade on Monday morning in his and Mr. Chaſe's favour.

2d. That early on Monday morning, the firſt day of the election, Mr. Chaſe went to the point—that a party of ſailors and others, the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, marched from the point to the place of election with a flag—a liberty-cap and a repreſentation of a pilot-boat, and ſtationed themſelves directly before the entrance to the huſtings, and there remained the whole day—that the flag was ſupported by a man, who is an *alien*, not entitled to interfere in in any degree in the elections of this ſtate.

3d. That on Tueſday morning, the ſecond day of the election, the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, took poſſeſſion of the place of election before day-light, and unjuſtifiably tore down, and to their will and pleaſure altered the conſtruction of the huſtings, which had been with great care and attention made under the ſpecial direction of the judges of the election—that they inſultingly erected, not merely in view of the judges, but upon the very huſtings, a flag with an inſcription implying a cenſure upon their opponents—that immediately before the opening of the poll on this day, *two caſes of gin* were diſtributed among the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, while at the huſtings, by *three* of their active partiſans—one of whom reſides in the county, and was not permitted to vote at the town election—another was with the enemies of America during the late revolution—and the other for his political principles and deportment, was decorated in Virginia with a motley dreſs of *tar and feathers*—that the party, who had gained the poſſeſſion of the place of election, and among whom the gin had been dealt out, conſiſted of real voters—of men who had before voted—of men who lived in the precincts—of ſervants and of negroes—that this party manifeſted a fixed reſolution to retain the excluſive poſſeſſion of the ground, by refuſing to open or form an avenue that would give to all indiſcriminately a free acceſs to the huſtings, and by preventing individuals of the other party from paſſing by them to vote—that doctor M'Henry himſelf, with very great difficulty, paſſed through them to get upon the huſtings—that when he had gained his ſtation upon the huſtings, he made a formal complaint to the judges of the election, of the diſorderly proceedings of the morning—that no friend of the doctors was permitted to vote, as it then evidently appeared to every ſpectator, and as it now appears from the ſtate of the polls—that the friends of the doctors, perceiving that the friends of the lawyers would not form an avenue that would admit *all promiſcuouſly* to the polls, preſſed forward to give their votes, and being the moſt numerous, gained poſſeſſion of the ground—that as ſoon as they had thus gained the poſſeſſion, they ſhewed no diſpoſition to retain it in excluſion of the other party, but on the contrary, immediately formed a lane which afforded *to all without diſtinction*, a free acceſs to the huſtings, as appears by the ſtate of the polls.

4th. That on Wedneſday morning Mr. Chaſe did not attend at the *opening of the poll*, but was buſily employed with his partiſans in collecting all his friends of *every deſcription*—that one of the books, in which the votes were entered, was not on that morning brought to the huſtings until 41 minutes after the appointed time—that the doctors complained to the judges of the injury they ſuſtained by the detention of the book, and when the commiſſioner appeared with it, they in due form entered their exception to his conduct—that this ſame commiſſioner is the only judge who has not ſigned the return, certifying that doctor M'Henry and doctor Coulter were duly and fairly elected—that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the ſame day, Mr. Chaſe, at the head of about 500 men, of whom about 110 were *real* voters, marched in view of the huſtings, and with a ſolemnity that excited a general ſmile, ſent a letter to the judges, demanding for his friends a free acceſs to the huſtings, upon which the meſſenger was told that there was no kind of diſpoſition to moleſt or interrupt them in voting, and immediately there was a general recommendation of peace to all parties—that before Mr. Chaſe had appeared at the head of this body of men, Mr. Robert Smith perceiving his object, and apprehending that he was endeavouring to lay a ground upon which a proteſt might be founded, communicated his ſuſpicions to the friends of M'Henry and Coulter, and at the ſame time aſſured them that the election would, beyond a doubt, terminate in their favour—that Mr. Chaſe had abundant reaſon to believe it, and was, therefore, with great *cunning*, putting in practice every expedient to create objections to the legality of the proceedings—that he was then coming at the head of a large body of men, and probably flattering himſelf with the expectation that ſomething illegal would enſue at the meeting of two ſuch large oppoſite parties—that he (Mr. Smith) therefore recommended it to them to give to the friends of Mr. Chaſe and Mr. M'Mechen, a free uninterrupted paſſage to the huſtings, that they might not have the ſlighteſt pretext to complain—that, accordingly, the friends of the lawyers had almoſt the entire poſſeſſion of the place of election the principal part of that day—that after this party of the lawyers had voted, the votes began to pour in, in great abundance, in favour of M'Henry and Coulter; upon which, Mr. Chaſe, in a paſſion, peeviſhly called out "that his friends could not get up to vote."—He was deſired by doctor M'Henry to reduce his complaint to writing; as ſoon as it was done and delivered to the judges, doctor M'Henry addreſſed the people, and expreſſed his acknowledgments to his friends for the order and decorum with which they conducted themſelves, and pointedly demanded, if any *one* friend of the lawyers was prevented from voting, as Mr. Chaſe had complained, that he would mention it.--No anſwer being made, the election proceeded.

5th. That the ſailors, who came to the polls on Monday, as the friends of the doctors, expected to vote under an act of aſſembly, that declares all *regiſtered* ſeamen, *citizens* of this ſtate—their votes were not received—they attended every day afterwards in expectation of being *naturalized*, and thus privileged to vote—they at no time during the whole election, *in any manner* attempted to moleſt any perſon, or *in any degree* to diſturb the election; but, on the contrary, conducted themſelves with a decency and ſobriety, that does them and their captains the higheſt honour.

6th. That 110 merchants, mechanics and others, naturalized under the act of aſſembly of this ſtate, offered to vote for M'Henry and Coulter, and a *majority* of the judges refuſed to extend their votes.

7th. That there were no threats of *violence* upon the huſtings, but in one inſtance, when one of the candidates (a lawyer) haſtily called a gentleman a *fool*.

8th. That there were *ſeven* judges of the election—*five* avowedly the friends of the lawyers—*two* avowedly the friends of the doctors—that they all (one excepted) have ſigned the return, certifying that doctor M'Henry and doctor Coulter were duly and fairly elected—that all, who ſigned the return, have repeatedly declared that they did not obſerve any thing that was diſorderly or illegal, in the conducting of the election—that thoſe of the judges (the lawyer's friends) who had the people more immediately under their view, are willing to ſwear, that they never ſaw a conteſted election conducted with more peace, order and decorum.

9th. That to the laſt moment, the friends to both parties came peaceably and promiſcuouſly to the polls and voted—that Mr. Chaſe himſelf, on the evening of the laſt day, told the judges that it was not neceſſary to keep the poll open any longer, and deſired them to fix a minute beyond which the election would not be continued—and that the poll was accordingly cloſed about ſeven o'clock, with the conſent of *all* the candidates.

The above ſtate of facts is *cautiouſly* and *deliberately* made by a man, who is confident that they will not be contradicted by any perſon of *character*, and who, ſhould they be contradicted, can, and when neceſſary will, uncontrovertibly eſtabliſh them by the concurrent teſtimony of a majority of the moſt reſpectable citizens of Baltimore-town.

A BALTIMOREAN.

October 23, 1788.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe.

10 7/6 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

Annapolis, October 27, 1788.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN CAMPBELL, late of this city, deceaſed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday, the 11th of November next, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, containing one acre, near the river Severn, with the improvements thereon. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

1 FRANCES CAMPBELL, Executrix.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

10 16/10 HENRY WATSON.

October 28, 1788.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with MONIKRY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

10 7/6 JAMES MOSS.

October 29, 1788.

DRIFTED laſt night from the ſubſcriber's landing, in a creek, between Long point, which forms the Mouth of South-river, on the Annapolis ſide, and the mouth of Fiſhing Creek, a new BATTEAU, about 25 feet long, ſquare ſtemmed, and wants about two or three feet of plank to finiſh her ſealing, ſhe rows with four oars, but there are not pins fixed for more than two. Any perſon taking up the ſaid batteau and ſecuring her, and giving notice to Mr. George Mann, at Annapolis, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, or any perſon bringing her home, ſhall be allowed for that extraordinary trouble.

RALPH FORSTER, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, Eſq; about five miles from Annapolis.

1

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

SAMUEL LUCKETT.

October 20, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

2 NATHAN SOPER.

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commiſſion to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Diſcovery, now in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion, and alſo the boundaries of thoſe tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

2 SUSANNA TRUMAN HAWKINS.

October 14, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, near Snowden's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, with all the ſtock and utenſils thereon, containing two hundred and eighteen acres of land, with a very good meadow; likewiſe a complete mill-ſeat, with two very good mills, a griſt and ſaw-mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale. For further particulars inquire of

3 X RICHARD JONES.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
8 X HORATIO BELT.

Sept. [illegible] 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

8 X JOSEPH MARTIN, Regiſter.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. 5

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, October 1, 1788.

BERIAH MAYBURY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he ſtill continues to keep private entertainment for gentlemen travellers and others, where yearly and temporary boarders and lodgers may be liberally accommodated, with care and attendance. He alſo ſtables horſes, keeps corn, oats, hay and fodder.

4 X

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cecil county.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

September 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly after this notice has been publiſhed eight weeks, to paſs a law in order to remedy a defect in a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Nally to Barton Brawner, Henry Brawner and William Brawner.

JOHN CORNISH BRAWNER,
8 X ſon and heir at law to Henry Brawner.

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old cuſtomers, that he has ſupplied himſelf with a parcel of valuable timber of the beſt quality, and materials, for the carriage making buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Corn-hill-ſtreet, Annapolis.

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to eſtabliſh the general court for the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal ſo much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the ſaid eaſtern ſhore court to be held at Talbot court-houſe until a town ſhall be laid out at Dover, and a court-houſe and priſon there erected, after which the ſaid court for the eaſtern ſhore ſhall be for ever held at Dover.

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Margaret's, Weſtminſter pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents ariſing from the glebes of the ſaid pariſh towards payment of a debt due from the ſaid pariſh to the reverend William Hanna, late of the ſaid pariſh, deceaſed. 8w

Signed, per order,
BENJAMIN FISH, Regiſter.

Auguſt 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the weſtern ſhore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (alſo ſome negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thouſand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reſerve; there is on the ſaid land, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes, ſituated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fiſhing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent ſorts, beſides apple and peach orchards; this ſeat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year enſuing.—Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that one fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved ſecurity, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchaſes the ſaid land ſhall have immediate poſſeſſion given, with the advantages and profits ariſing from the next year's rent.—The ſale will begin at one o'clock.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber (a ſecurity for SAMUEL LUCKET, late inſpector of Chickamuxon warehouſe, and ſince an inſolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authoriſing him to ſell, and apply to his own uſe, two hogſheads of tobacco in ſaid warehouſe, inſpected ſome time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in ſome degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in conſequence of his ſuretyſhip. BEN. BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to Wood Land point, on ſaid creek. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty-two hogſheads of tobacco, damaged in ſaid Piles warehouſe by the freſh and tide on the 24th of July laſt.

Notice is likewiſe hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to a place of ſafety. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty hogſheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the ſaid Cedar Point warehouſe, and waſhed out of the ſame by the tide on the 24th day of July laſt.

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by Subſcription,
BY
ISAAC COLLINS,
IN TRENTON,
THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING
The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;
WITH THE
Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable character, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general aſſembly at November ſeſſion, that a law may paſs for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

ISAAC REYNOLDS.

September 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Akers's ferry a public road.

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,
And OTHER PROPERTY,
For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6w G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons. E. B.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

J. H. STONE.

Auguſt 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS's NECK.

WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

ROBERT WILSON.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE veſtry and pariſhioners of All Saints pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to aſſeſs the pews of the church for the maintenance of a miniſter. 8w

Signed, per order,
SAMUEL MEAD, Regiſter.

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